The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,487—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
—	MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th Oct.
L.	PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	27th „
—	POONAH	3130	550	J. Orman	3rd Nov.
L.	BOKHARA	2932	500	H. Weighell	10th „
—	SURAT	3112	530	A. W. Adamson	17th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BRINDISI	3542	550	G. Lee	20th Oct.
SUTLEJ	4194	750	A. H. Johnson	3rd Nov.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	17th „

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	(6)

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th September, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines.
II do..... 340		II do..... 350	
III do..... 150	With food.	III do..... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SINGAPORE, on Wednesday..........1st Nov. 1882.
CHINA, on Friday..........1st Dec. 1882.
MANILLA, on Friday..........15th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday.....1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

		Calais Route.		Brighton Route.
From Genoa.	I Class	R 95		R 80
„	II do.	do. .. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples.	I do.	do. .. 145	do.	.. 130
„	II do.	do. .. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Oct. 11, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 6th November.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to their comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only.

These steamers make the run to Marseilles in 20 days.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

HILL LINE OF TWIN SCREW STEEL STEAMERS.

THE new first class steamer NOTTING HILL, 4,000 tons tonnage, 600 horse-power, will leave Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 25th instant.

This magnificent steamer has unrivalled passenger accommodation and carries a doctor and a stewardess. She steams fast and is expected to make a very quick passage to Liverpool.

A first class table is provided, and wines, &c., are obtainable on board at moderate prices.

The state-rooms are larger than usual and only accommodate two persons, and are arranged on a new and exceedingly comfortable principle.

First-class passage to Liverpool Rs. 450. For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
ORION	G. Mahorcich	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)	G. Sturli	3,800	550	8th Dec.
				1883.
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	8th Jan.
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th Feb.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
BERENICE (new)	P. Crillovich	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
HELIOS	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 10, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
MERTON HALL	J. Verrill	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH HALL	O. Lloyd	4,000	500	do.
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

SALE OF BUILDINGS AT MATHERAN.

UNDER instructions from Government, the Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan, invites TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the BUILDINGS with outhouses known as the Sanitarium at Matheran.

Particulars of sale can be ascertained on application during office hours at the Executive Engineer's office at Thana, where tenders must be delivered before noon on the 1st November, 1882.

The highest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

F. B. MACLARAN, C.E.
Executive Engineer, Northern Konkan.
Thana, 9th October, 1882.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on THURSDAY, 19th October, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 18th October, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, on 22nd October, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, 9th November, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 16th October, 1882.

S. S. COLUMBIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.
Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.
BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each
Cash, Re. 1-2.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA.
and guaranteed to be
Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins	„ 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCOS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED from finest selected Virginian Seed Tobacco by professional American manufacturers at the Pusa Tobacco Farms, Tirhoot.

CUT SMOKING MIXTURES.

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	1 lb. tin	2 8
Bright Smoking Mixture	„	1 12
Dark Smoking Mixture	„	1 4
Do. do. extra strong	„	1 4
Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture	½ lb. tin	1 8
Bright Smoking Mixture	„	0 14
Dark Smoking Mixture	„	0 12
Do. do. extra strong	„	0 12
Imperial Smoking Mixture	„	1 4
CHEROOTS.		
Burmah Shaped	box of 125	2 4
CIGARETTES	box of 100	1 8

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY AND POONA.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE AT THE P. W. STORES, MADRAS.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS consisting of Theodolites, Dumpy and Y Levels, Circumferenters, Prismatic Compasses, Pocket Sextants, Aneroids, &c., lately in use by the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company.

Applications to be made in person or by Agent, at the P. W. Stores, to the undersigned.

W. L. C. BADDELEY, Lieut. R.E.,
Genl. Supdt. P. W. Stores.
Madras, 13th October, 1882.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for CONSTRUCTING UPPER STOREYS over certain BUILDINGS in the DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL and REFORMATORY INSTITUTION at Bombay.

Plans and specification can be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Tenders duly signed, sealed and vendorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned on or before 24th October, 1882.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A. M. I. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer Presidency.
Bombay, 17th October, 1882.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the DIRECTOR of the INDIAN MARINE up to 12 noon of the 19th instant for the supply of TONNAGE and LABOR for LANDING and STOWING about 3,000 tons of COAL shortly expected from England. The rate should include all charges for Boat hire, cooly labour and baskets for landing and thawing the coal. A deposit of 600 rupees must accompany the Tender, which amount should remain in the office of the Director of the Indian Marine till the work is completed.

The contractor must make all arrangements to prevent demurrage, and he will be responsible for, and make good, any established claims for demurrage arising out of failure on his part to land the coal within the number of lay days granted in the vessel's Charter Party.

No reason will be assigned for rejection of any Tender.

For further particulars apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

Cover to be marked "Tender."

H. W. BRENT, Captain R. N.
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 14th October, 1882.

THACKER AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOW READY
THE
INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT,
1882.
(Act VI. of 1882)

For the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of Trading Companies and other Associations.

Rs. 2.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1883,
LETTS'S DIARIES, 1883,
LETTS'S DIARIES, 1883.

THACKER AND Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1883.

MESSRS. COOPER & Co. beg to remind their Constituents that SUBSCRIPTIONS for the ENSUING YEAR should be RENEWED by the end of November, 1882, so that the Renewal Order may reach England in time to prevent any break in the supplies.

COOPER and Co. will be happy to register Orders and forward free by Post their handsomely got-up CALENDAR and DIRECTORY for 1883, which is shortly expected. It has been expressly designed to order, by Messrs. EYRE and SPOTTISWOODE, Printers to Her Majesty, and containing their revised and enlarged list of English and Foreign Newspapers and Periodicals.

Residents in Poona will oblige by ordering their supplies through our Branch there.

COOPER & COMPANY,
BOOK-SELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
BOMBAY : MEDOWS-STREET, FORT.
POONA : EAST-STREET.

NOTICE.
TENTS ! TENTS !! TENTS !!!

THE undersigned begs to inform the public that he has always in Stock a large number of New and Second-hand TENTS as under for sale or hire at moderate rates. The second-hand tents are new lined and complete with all conveniences. An inspection is early solicited.

DOUBLE POLE TENTS.	
Dining Tent with 2 or 3 rooms	32 by 22
Do. ... do.	31 by 21
Field Officers	29 by 17
Captains	24 by 14
Rowtee	24 by 14
Stable for 4 Horses	
SINGLE POLE TENTS.	
Subalterns	18 by 14
Do.	14 by 14
Hill Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Staff Officers	12 by 12
Bechoba Tent	12 by 12
Do.	10 by 10
Stable for 2 Horses	
Rowtee in Circular form	
Necessary	5 by 5
Do.	4 by 4
FIELD SERVICE TENTS.	
For General Officers Weighing	200 lbs.
Do. Commanding Officers	150 lbs.
Do. Officers	80 lbs.
Sepoys of 2 Pals	
Lascar Pal	

All applications addressed to the undersigned will receive prompt attention.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor & General Merchant.
ADDRESS :—To Parell-road, Old Imambara, near Baboola Tank, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS and VERBAL OFFERS will be received at noon in November, 1882, at the Executive Commissariat Offices noted below, and on the dates fixed against each for CONTRACTS as specified for 1883-84, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend :—

Bombay Poona Ahmednagar Belgaum Ahmedabad Deesa	Hospital Bedding, &c. under Schedule No. 22.	On 6th November, 1882.
Mhow Neemuch Nusseerabad Kurrachee Hyderabad	Oil and Oil Kerosine, under Schedule No. 21.	On 8th November, 1882.
Bombay	Hired Boat tonnage and Sea and Land Carriage, under Schedule No. 23 and 23 B.	On 6th November, 1882.
	Oil Kerosine under Schedule No. 21 A.	On 8th November, 1882.

Forms of tenders and schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

The successful bidder will have to lodge a deposit of 10 per cent. on the amount of the bid for the due fulfilment of his contract, which deposit will be forfeited to Government in the event of any delay, evasion, or breach on his part to carry on or perform the terms of the Contracts.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury, and a tender not being submitted, the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, Oct. 9, 1882.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR'S
BAY RUM
AND GLYCERINE
HAIR-WASH

COMBINES the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief perfume with the uses of a really good Hair-douche.

It possesses wonderfully stimulating properties, and promotes the growth of the hair without having any injurious effect on the skin.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOICE PERFUMERY.
JUST RECEIVED
A SUPPLY OF
HANDKERCHIEF PERFUMES,

From Lubin, Piesse and Lubin, and other Manufacturers whose names are a guarantee of the quality.

THE SELECTION CONSISTS OF

JOCKEY CLUB, WHITE ROSE, FORGET-ME-NOT, YLANG YLANG.

OPOPONAX, JASMIN, KISS-ME-QUICK, FRANGIPANI.

GENUINE EAU DE COLOGNE,
ALL SIZES.

SAINSBURY'S LAVENDER-WATER.

BAYLEY'S ESS. BOUQUET.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBA .

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	YELLOW SEAL A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	16 0
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
22 0	PALE DINNER An excellent Wine for general use.	22 0
25 0	VINO DE PASTO A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	25 0
28 0	OLD DRY Very superior, soft and dry.	28 0
28 0	GOLDEN A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	28 0
28 0	SUPERIOR FINO Old, pure, delicate, dry.	28 0
28 0	MANZANILLA Very dry and pale.	28 0
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

GENTLEMEN'S ULSTERS,

CUT and finished in the best and latest style. Patterns in medium and heavy textures forwarded on application. Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay *en route* to Europe can procure them ready for immediate wear.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES

Cut on the most approved system, ensuring a perfect fit and comfort in the Saddle.

Whipcord, the best chipping Norton in every shade of Colour	Rs. 24
Thin Bedford Cord, Soft and Elastic, a special Texture for Station wear	„ 26
Stout Bedford, for District use and hard wear	„ 26
White Bedford, a most perfect material	„ 38
White Doeskin, the finest wool	„ 38
Elastic Stockingette, a new material, Stout, Soft, very comfortable, highly recommended for hard wear	„ 48

CASH DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee=12½ per cent.
ALSO ALLOWED ON V. P. PARCELS.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

WE continue to receive regular weekly shipments of our well-known

CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionably by far superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock :—

In open-faced silver cases		Rs. 25
Do. hunting	„	„ 26*
Do. half-hunting	„	„ 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

PIANOFORTES
AS UNDER FOR SALE OR HIRE OR ON THE TWELVE MONTHS PURCHASE SYSTEM.

A FRESH SHIPMENT of the following just to hand :—

THE SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
Solid Mahogany, Rs. 850.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S (OF STUTTGART) GRAND SQUARE SYMPATHETIC PIANOFORTE,
In Solid Rosewood, Rs. 750.

R. LIPP & SON'S GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
In Solid American Walnut or Rosewood, Rs. 650 and Rs. 750.

A LARGE VARIETY OF OTHER PIANOS ON HAND.

N.B.—All the above have Iron Frames, and are warranted to stand the Indian climate.

FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE AND CO.,
10, RAMPART-ROW,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN

PREPARED under a new process from the flesh and bones of the Domestic Fowls, highly nutritious and sustaining, and an essential article for Invalids suffering from weakness and exhaustion.

Please ask for Madon's Extract of Chicken only.
Per Pot, Re. 1-8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PERSIAN HAIR-DOUCHE.

A NOURISHING and STRENGTHENING TONIC for the HAIR, a valuable article for the Toilet, strengthens the hair, promotes its growth, and keeps it free from Scurf and Dandriff, imparting a cooling sensation to the head.

Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

☞ Can also be had of Messrs. COOPER and Co., Book-sellers, Stationers, &c., of East-street, Poona.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"CHAPORE ESTATE."
KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

Sold in original packets of one pound.

Orange Pekoe	Re. 1 12 per lb.
Universal Family Mixture	„ 1 4 „

THE above TEAS are of excellent quality, unadulterated and of agreeable aroma and taste, appreciated by all who use them. A Trial Order is solicited by the Undersigned.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S NEVER-FAILING PULMONIC BALM

HAS already gained a repute for its curative properties for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness of Sound, and other varieties of Chest and Lung affections. It is composed of simply vegetable drugs, and may be given to children and delicate persons without the least fear.

"I am thankful to say that after using a few doses of your medicine (Pulmonic Balm) the child was much better, and is now in a fair way of recovery."

"She has found it most efficacious . . Invaluable remedy for all who suffer from coughs or affections of the lungs."

"At last I gave your medicine (Pulmonic Balm) and now he is better. There is much of cold here in these days, but fortunately he has no such attacks."

Per bottle Re. 1 and annas 8.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON & TAYLOR,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THOUSANDS of our SEWING MACHINES are now in use ALL OVER INDIA, and are giving every satisfaction. Each Instrument carries a GUARANTEE for TWELVE MONTHS. Send for Price Lists. H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

HANDSOME PRESENTS for friends at Home.—Blackwood highly carved round TEAPOYS, 2 ft. diamr., at JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE'S, Kalbadavie-road.

HOPEFUL.—Allowed to correspond in plain English. WRITE SOON.

WANTED, a DHAI or Native WET-NURSE by a lady going to Europe. Apply Room 86, Watson's Hotel.

BILLIARD TABLE FOR SALE with lamps and fittings complete. Price, Rs. 700. Apply to MESS PRESIDENT, 17th Regt., N. I., Satara.

A MILL MANAGER, who has had charge of the Carding and Spinning departments, is open to an Engagement. Apply "T. X.," care of this paper.

WANTED, a situation as Nurse or Lady's Maid to accompany a lady or to take charge of children to England. Highest testimonials. Apply "C. S." Grindlay, Groom and Co.

OYSTERS ! OYSTERS ! ! "The Criterion" Restaurant, opposite Treacher & Co.'s Fort establishment. Oyster rooms now open. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Wines, Spirits, &c.

ON account of the DEATH of EDWARD CLARK, Esq., President of THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., the Bombay office will be kept CLOSED THIS DAY.

PHOSPHO, the PIONEER of NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, SODA, and other AERATED WATERS, prepared at the Branch Pharmacy of B. PHILLIPS and Co., 17, Church gate-street.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

ART POTTERY, suited for PRESENTS. Address to the CLERK, Pottery Works, Sir J. J. School of Art, Esplanade, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, ON THE CHURCH PLATEAU, IS NOW OPEN.

LOST, near Crawford Market, a brown BITCH with brass collar. Any one who brings the Dog will be rewarded. LUCHEA TOONIE, 59, Camatteepoora.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK.—Comfortable PHÆTONS and TONGAS can be had from FRAMJEE ARDASEER, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona, at a very moderate rate.

ANOTHER batch of NEW GOODS consisting of Leather Portmanteaus, various sizes Gladstone Bags, Courier and Ladies' Leather Bags, Overland Trunks, Coat Case, &c., &c., also New Fancy Trouserings—at NOOR MAHOMED and Co., 34, Meadow-street.

JUST UNPACKED, LETTS'S DIARY for 1883, of ALL SIZES, also a choice assortment of X'MAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS. Prices moderate. BARTON and Co., CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 22, APOLLO-STREET. Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices, Tea Coffee, Wines, Spirits, &c. *Note the Address.*

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at 5-30 (Bombay time) in the afternoon on MONDAY, the 23rd October, 1882, in the Vestry of St. Andrew's Church, Bombay, to consider proposed ALTERATIONS of the RULES of the Society which will be submitted to the meeting, and which have been already agreed to by the Committee.

R. JEFFREY,
T. H. GREIG,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.
Bombay, 14th Oct. 1882.

NOTICES.

SALVATION ARMY.

HINDEE THEATRE, corner of Grant and Falkland Roads.—Meetings EVERY EVENING at 5 p.m.

SALVATION TENT, Crawford Market.—Meetings daily at 7-30 a.m. and 8 p.m.

MAJOR TUCKER.
Head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon of MONDAY, the 23rd inst., for the SUPPLY to this Company of 600 to 800 tons of first class TEAK TIMBER, also of 70 to 80 tons of POON WOOD of best quality and straight grain in logs, not more than 2½ feet diameter.

The undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. W. WOOD,
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 13th Oct. 1882. Agent.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Agents,
Messrs. W. WATSON & Co., Apollo-street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
THE INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.

GENTLEMEN desirous of contributing towards the expenses of the INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT are requested to SEND in their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 12th October, 1882.

OWING to the DEATH of the PROPRIETOR of the ENGLISH HOTEL, the Executors and Trustees purpose to DISPOSE OF by Private Contract the GOOD-WILL, FURNITURE, &c., with or without lease hold interest.

It is widely known to be the oldest first class hotel furnished some 32 years ago, and is presently located in the coolest and most central part of the town, being in the midst of all the principal business places.

The intending buyers can apply to or communicate with for further information to the TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS,

ENGLISH HOTEL,
Hornby Road.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
(IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone-circle, on TUESDAY, the 17th October, 1882, at 4 o'clock p. m. (Bombay time), to receive the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1882, and to consider any other matters which the Liquidators may bring before the Shareholders.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 17th October, 1882, both days inclusive.

JNO. G. RUSSELL,
SORABJEE RUTSOMJEE BUNSHAH,
Liquidators.
Bombay, 9th October, 1882.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Limited.
BONUS AND DIVIDEND TO 1881.

BONUS WARRANTS ARE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY TO *POLICY-HOLDERS* UNDER CURRENT AND LAPSED POLICIES, THE LATTER RECEIVING ON THE POSITIVE NOTES EXTANT. The Bonus on each Assurance amounts to Rs. 5-8 for Rs. 1,000 for each year in force. Dividend Warrants at 6 per cent. per annum are also ready for issue to Indian *Shareholders*.

All the interested who have not yet received their respective Warrants are requested to apply for same to A. B. ANTRAM, Esquire, Manager in India, 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

PELLY & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd September, 1882. Agents.

ENGLISH AMMUNITION BOOTS.

MANUFACTURED specially for the undersigned for British and Native TROOPS, POLICE, SHOOTING, &c., of the very best quality, at moderate prices.

Commanding Officers, Superintendents of Police, and others are requested to send for samples. These boots are far cheaper in the long run to soldiers and Sepoys than local makes.

BROWN BLANKETS FOR TROOPS, POLICE, AND DOMESTIC USE. These Blankets will be found to be of excellent value.

ARMY, CIVIL, and GENERAL AGENCY and BANKING TRANSACTED.

SOCKS for TROOPS, European and native, strong and comfortable. Prices moderate.

WILLIAM WATSON & Co.,
Agents and Bankers.
London, 27, Leadenhall-st., E.C.
Bombay, 28, Apollo-street.

"MAGIC IS THE WORD."
SMELLS VANISH.
CURES
ALL AND EVERY KIND OF
SKIN DISEASE IN MAN OR ANIMALS,
MANGE,
BARSATI THRUSH,
DISEASED FROGS (IN HORSES),
FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.
NO STABLE SHOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY OF
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE.
OF ALL AGENTS.

GEO. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 63, MODY BAY, FACING TRAMWAY LINE.

TO BE HAD :

BOMBAY :—TREACHER & CO; KEMP & CO.; B. PHILLIPS & CO.; THOMSON & TAYLOR; BOLTON & CO.; M. RENNARD; JAMES PEARSE; BARTON & CO.; W. J. ESSAI; D. FERNANDES & CO.; and B. S. MADON & CO.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

NOTICE TO ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS.

DESIGNS and ESTIMATES with detailed working drawings of a combined building, containing a TOWN HALL, KOTWALI, CLOCK TOWER, &c., to be erected at Multan at a cost not exceeding Rupees fifty thousand, will be received by the President, Municipal Committee, Multan, up to the 31st December next.

A premium of rupees one thousand two hundred and fifty will be awarded for the selected design, including complete estimate, specification and working drawings, such detailed design becoming the property of the Municipality.

Each competitor should affix either a crest or motto to each drawing, estimate, specification and letter forwarding the same, and also enclose a similar crest or motto with his initials, surname and address legibly written under a separate envelope duly sealed.

The general features of the design should be in harmony with the surrounding architecture, and especially with that of Rukn Alam's Tomb, which will form a back ground to the tower. A plan of the proposed site, together with a photograph of the tomb, will be furnished to intending competitors on payment of a fee of five rupees.

The building is to be double storied and should provide the accommodation noted hereafter, and as near the dimension specified as the design may permit.

LOWER STOREY—	
For Police Inspector one room	20' by 16'
Do. another	14 by 10
For Deputy Inspector one room	14 by 10
Do. another	10 by 10
3 Sergeants' quarters	10 by 10 each.
1 Office Room	20 by 20
1 Record Room	10 by 10
1 Howalat (male)	24 by 10
Do. (female)	12 by 10
1 Málkhana	10 by 10
Quarters for 30 constables allowing each 150' by 10' or 75' by 20'	5 by 10
UPPER STOREY—	
Committee Room or Hall	65' by 23'
Committee Office Room	20 by 20
Honorary Magistrate's Court Room	40 by 20
Do. Withdrawing Room	20 by 20
OUT OFFICES—	
4 Cook houses	14 by 10'
2 Stables	10 by 10 (or 20 by 10)

As regards the Clock Tower the following requirements are to be complied with, viz :—

I	Height from ground level to centre of dial	50'
II	Height from clock room floor to bell	20'
III	Clear fall for weight	30'
IV	Dimensions of clock room not less than	8' by 8'
V	Floor of clock below centre of dial	3'-8"

N.B.—Floor must be solidly supported.

The diameter of clock dial is 5 feet and the weight of the bell 4 cwts.

E. O'BRIEN, President,
Municipal Committee.
Multan, the 19th August, 1882.

MEDOC CLARET

Quarts ....per doz. Rs.
Pints.......... „

RECEIVED direct from the Grow are thus enabled to qu prices, for pure Wine, possessi and reliable bottling qualiti higher growths, and altoge thin, acrid, watery pr sold under the erroneou and so calculated to that taste for win which has been s past.

GRAN

SUPPLI

TH

bl

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 16.

SATURDAY'S closing telegrams from London show a further advance of ⅛ in Consols, which now stand at 101½, and in 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper there is likewise a rise of ⅛. With these exceptions, however, quotations for stocks are unchanged. Prices for Indian Exchange Bank shares exhibit an advance of £1 in Chartered and Hongkong and Shanghai, and a decline of 10s. in Chartered Mercantile.

In the Mincing-lane markets, the only change is in Rapeseed, which is 3d. to 9d. per quarter higher in Calcutta kinds.

COTTON in Liverpool closed dull, the day's sales being only estimated at 7,000 bales, of which 1,200 were Surats. Spot prices were unchanged, but arrivals were quoted 1-32d. lower. In New York ready Mid-Uplands are unchanged at 11⅛ cents., but March shipment has receded from 11·17 to 11·07 cents. per lb. The receipts at the ports open with a very heavy day, the following being the comparisons :—

	1882.	1881.	1880.
Saturday's receipts	33,000	26,000	45,000
Total since 1st October	712,000	803,000	942,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	5,75,701
Public Deposits at Branches	Dec. „	2,47,347
Other Deposits	Dec. „	9,04,794
Govt. and other authorized Securities	Dec. „	4,24,457
Loans	Dec. „	56,581
Bills Discounted	Dec. „	11,62,192
Cash with Correspondents	Dec. „	41,554
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. „	8,87,588

This slight increase in the Cash Balance has no effect on the actual state of the outside money market, which for some time back has been easy in the extreme, altogether beyond what the Bank returns would show ; and so far as present circumstances indicate, we are more likely to have easier than dearer money during the next few weeks.

EXCHANGE to-day opened quiet, and for a time there were buyers of 3 months' sight Credits at 1s. 8 1-16d., but later on, with steadier accounts from Calcutta, this rate was not obtainable ; and we close with rather a firmer feeling than otherwise at the following quotations :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 25-32d. per rupee.	
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 7 23-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s. 8 1-16 to 3-32d.	„
Francs, 3 „ „	2·12¼	„

On Calcutta rates remain unchanged at ⅛ premium for demand and 7-16 discount for 60 days' sight.

In GOVERNMENT paper there has been no change during the day. Fours are still given at Rs. 99-9-16, and Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 106⅝, but at these figures there are only operators to a small amount.

The SHARE market has ruled quiet to-day, and so far as we can learn, but a limited business has been transacted. No very striking changes have taken place in quotations, but here and there rates are Rs. 5 lower, both in Press and Spinning Companies.

COTTON to-day has been quite a blank so far as export business is concerned. Prices are nominally unchanged, but sellers, both of old and new crop, seem more anxious to do business.

In SEEDS the only article in liberal supply is Linseed. The quotation for this, owing to cheap freights, has advanced to Rs. 5-11.

WHEAT is in strong request, and No. 1 white is now quoted at Rs. 33¾ to Rs. 34 per candy.

PIECE-GOODS still hang fire to some extent. Buyers are inclined to go on at previous rates, but home quotations, with present rates of exchange, do not admit of business.

COALS continue firm, with no fresh business offering.

FREIGHTS are almost impossible to record with any degree of certainty. At 15s. per ton for Liverpool no great amount of cargo seems to be forthcoming, and it almost looks as if we should have to wait for even lower figures before attracting produce.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rs. 775
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	870

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mazagon Land [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Colaba Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Port Canning Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	Rs. 50	1,200
Akola Press Co	85	500	all	Rs. 75	500
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18p.ct.	450
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,325
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	490
Bellary	625	1,000	1 000	30 p.s.	625
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co	600	500	all	Rs. 75	555
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co	1,400	250	all	10	111
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,200
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	500	300	all	30	195
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,350
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	350 p.s.	2,650
French Press Co	300	500	all	75 p.s.	550
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	750	Rs. 7	530
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	405
New Indian Press	2,100	125	125	Rs. 3	225
Prince of W. Press	500	......	500	100	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,325
Sassoon Press Co	300	00	500	25	500
Volkart's Press Co	450	00		6	165

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Pareil S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	230
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 10	144
New issue	..	100	70	..	105
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	500	500	22½p.s	550xd
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 30	785
Bhownuggur Mills	4,800	100	100	...	47
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	960
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 30	685
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	Rs. 40	890
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	545
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,136	500	all	Rs. 25	730
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,110
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,040
Imperial Cotton Mills Company	900	500	200	..	200
Jaher Ali Spin. Co.	600	500	500	50	69
Jewraz Bhailoo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,070
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	995
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	15 p.s.	2,325
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 3	860
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 6	1,355
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	25	2 p. s.	240
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 7	1,325
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	855
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	10 p. s.	950
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 25	710
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	307½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,375xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,375
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965
Southern India	500	500	Rs. [illegible]	Rs. 25	615
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Rs.30	790
Western India S.& M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	960

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	325
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65-7-3	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £1 Shares	..	£18	196-5-15	do	325

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	540
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	137 120
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,825
Do. New Shares		500	300	...	525
Budneira M'f'g. Co., Ld.	1,000	..	500	...	450
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10p.ct.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000		5	..	2½
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	85
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	9	445
Kemp & Co., Ld.	2,000	200	100	..	151
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	15
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
ntal Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10p.ct.	20
of Wales Fire nce	250	1,000	1,000	p.s. Rs. 100	1,150xd
old Mining	30,000A 1,900B	10 100	6 100	.. ..	3 60
Ld	1,000	100	all	14p.ct.	115
Ld	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	950
Ld	1,000	100	100	15	185
ining	20,000	25	20		

K OF BOMBAY.

ffairs of the Bank of Bombay ber, as compared with the :—

	Oct. 7.	Oct. 14.
	Rs.	Rs.
	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
	23,75,000	23,75,000
	31,85,700	37,51,401
	13,95,932	11,18,585
	2,87,33,600	2,78,28,806
	9,619	11,944
	81,485	3,91,081
	336	4,55,06,817
	28	43,28,371
		12,14,955
		17,23,468
		1,561
		14,60,205
		2,816
		227

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Colaba, 1,115 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE schooner Gulinor, 90 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Mozambique (7th Sept.), with a general cargo.

THE ship Grat Victoria, 2,267 tons, Captain J. English, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 34,840 Indian maunds salt.

THE steamer Pearl, 366 tons, Captain W. Candler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch with a cargo of cotton and 93 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Baghdad, 809 tons, Captain R. D. Doughert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and Mr. and Mrs. Cassum Essa and family and 37 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain C. F. Barker, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c., with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Rahimtoola, Vety.-Surg. Duck, Surg. Dowman, Conductor Palkingtons, and 61 deck.

THE steamer Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Bhownuggur in tow with steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, from same port. The steamer Bhownuggur, will sail to-day for same port, with 60 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Arcot, 1,132 tons, Captain G. D. Clarke, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (31st Aug.), via Kurrachee and Kattywar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Brebner, Mr. and Mrs. Bilbooly, Mrs. D. Gama, and 352 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
15	Bhownugur (s)	Nacoda	Bankot, Oct. 14.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Bankot, Oct. 14.
	Gulinor	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept. 17
16	Baghdad (s)	Doughert	Delagoa Bay, Sept. 13
	Pearl (s)	Candler	Mandvie, Oct. 13.
	Arcot (s)	Clarke	London, Aug. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels	Commander.	Destination.
16	Simla (s)	Barker	Zanzibar.
	Colaba (s)	Henderson	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Bhownuggur, Nacoda, to Bhownuggur.
Ship Great Victoria, English, to Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered for loading yester day:—
Steamer Euphrates, to P. Gulf, via Kurrachee.
Steamer Pearl, to Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
12	Inventor (s)	Reynolds	Liverpool, Sept. 8.
	Malda (s)	Brown	Bombay, Sept. 22.

DEPARTURE.

Oct. 12.—Ship Arvonia.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.		
14	Ethiopia (s)	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 16.

FROM GLASGOW.

Columbia (s)—200 cases sulphuric acid and 800 cases spirit of turpentine, Kaderbhoy Currimjee ; 300 cases spirit of turpentine, Currimbhoy Julaibhoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sheikh (s)—632 bundles steel hoops, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co.
Columbia (s)—3 cases umbrellas, Ebram Hajee Ahmed ; 2 cases umbrellas, Abdoola Noor Mahomed ; 50 cases copper-sheet, W. and A. Graham and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Columbia (s)—8 casks colour, Ebrahim Abdool Currim.
Patna (s)—2 cases plate glass, Essofally Mamoojee.
Clan MacLeod (s)—70 cases beer, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 100 cases medicine other sorts, D. Chothia and Co. ; 20 casks be r, Sorabjee Rustomjee Sons ; 36 casks beer, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Marima (s)—32 casks beer, Sorabjee Hormusjee ; 30 casks beer, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

[illegible] (s)—5 cases saffron, L. Narayen and Co.

FROM BOSTON.

[illegible]—2,000 boxes kerosine oil and 200 barrels [illegible] Hurjeebhoy Jamali.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Naples (s)—313½ cwts myrabollams, Jewanchund Lalljee ; 541 cwts myrabollams and 400 cwts wheat, Dewjee Nanjee ; 200 bales cotton drapping, Runchordass Heerjee ; 8 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.
Inflexible (s)—50 cwts horns, Jan Mahomed and Peerbhoy ; 75 cwts horns, Ebram Jusub ; 75 cwts horns, Esmail Peerdina ; 86 cwts horns, Bardulice Esmail ; 400 cwts myrabollams, Goolamally Sallajbhoy ; 2,001 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 24 bales rags and 23 bales wool, Pelly and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Gocuidhoy Moolchund ; 200 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Narrondass ; 100 bales cotton, Moojee Jewran ; 96 cwts wheat, Tyebjee and Co.
Dryburgh Abbey (s)—54½ cwts coir yarn, Sleemanji and Co ; 732 cwts linseed cake, Thomas H. Moore & Co ; 62 bales rags, and 38 bales hemp rope, Lalljee Poonsee ; 100 bales cotton, Damjee Jadowjee ; 101 bales cotton, Dhunraj Dossa.
Notting Hill (s)—650 cwts bones, Natha Essa ; 112¾ cwts coir yarn, Owen and Okell ; 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 890 cwts wheat, Moojee Jewraj ; 4,000 cwts wheat and 12,000 cwts rice, F. Masatti and Co ; 51 b les cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 39 bales cotton, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 152 bales cotton, Versey Dewsey ; 19. bales cotton, Jairam Hunsraj and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Dewram Lalljee.

FOR VENICE.

Malwa (s)—1,970½ cwts castorseed, R. Lupi and Co ; 55 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co ; 500 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Malwa (s)—100 bales cotton, Lang Moir and Co,

FOR MARSEILLES.

Columbia (s)—1,200 cwts mowra-flower, F. Sauquet & Co. ; 252 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co. ; 1,750 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers ; 615 cwts wheat and 675 cwts gingelly-seed, L. Singer and Co. ; 1,044 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 13.

Gracey, Captain, R. E., on duty, from Egypt.

OCTOBER 14.

O'Donnell, Lieut., 10th Bombay N. L. I., from leave, from Matheran.

OCTOBER 15.

Dunsterville, Lieut., R.A., on leave, from Ferozpore.

OCTOBER 16.

Braithwaite, Captain, Devonshire, on duty, from Jullundur.
Marriote, Major, Devonshire, on leave, from Dagshai.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 14.

Phillips, Lieut., 19th Bombay N. I., from leave, to Malegaum.

OCTOBER 15.

Lyle, Surg., to join, to Secundrabad.

OCTOBER 16.

Robb, Surg.-Major, on duty, to Surat.
Duke, Vet.-Surg., on duty, to Natal.
Dowman, Surg., on duty, to Natal.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, October 17.

It is notified for information that the Southern Indian Rifle Association Volunteer Contest will be fired at Coorla to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. Condition of the Match. Seven shots at 500 yards and seven at 600 yards. Two sighting shots allowed at each distance on payment of four annas for each shot. Minimum pull of trigger 6 lbs. Entrance fee Rs. 2 for each entrance. Unlimited entries. Uniform to be worn.

Vol. H. Yettie having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to D. Company.

Serjeant G. Spencer, A. Company, is granted six months leave from the 20th inst., to proceed to Europe.

Members are informed that rifles, accontrements, ammunition, &c., can only be had at Head-Quarters between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. daily.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

GOMES—October 16, at 10-45 a. m. (16th), Dominica, the beloved wife of Dr. P. F. Gomes, aged 43 years, 2 months and 6 days. Her remains will be interred at the R. C. Cathedral at 8-30 a.m. to-day. R. I. P.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEDDY—October 10, at Kussowlie, the wife of Major E. Beddy, 29th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.
CHANTER—October 9, at Bishop Cotton School, Simla, Mrs. Chanter, of a son.
CRONAN—Oct ber 14, at Madras, the wife of Thomas Cronan, Agent, Messrs. Cutler Palmer and Co., of a son.
LEPPER—October 10, at Buxar, E. I. R., the wife of Frank Lepper, P. W. D., of a daughter.
NEVE—October 12, at Madras, the wife of the Rev. C. A. Neve, C. M. S., Travancore, of a daughter.
SPILLANE—October 11, at Lahore, the wife of M. J. Spillane, Punjab Civil Secretariat Press, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FARRANT—October 8, at Attock, Edwin William Oliver, the infant son of Edwin Samuel Farrant.
MACKENZIE—October 9, at Goruckpore, G. W. Mackenzie, killed by a fall from his horse.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to the increasing demand ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows :—
Plain square Piano ...... Rs. 750
Sympathetic square ...... „ 825
Semi-grand, on three legs ...... „ 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars nd other information will be given on application.
Bombay, Sept. 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says :—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance ; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences ; and that eyes are often permanently njured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes :—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq., M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes :—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful, I have recommended some patients to write to you for Spectacles. Similar testimonials from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1882.

THE curious difference which appears to have arisen between the reconstituted Egyptian Government and the British representatives at Cairo relative to the employment of English barristers for the defence of Arabi has resulted in the postponement of the trial. Our special correspondent, indeed, attributes the putting off of the trial to the difficulty of constituting a legal tribunal under the Egyptian Code. But as he mentions a reference to England, it is evident that the difficulty has arisen with regard to the formation of a Court before which English barristers could legally appear. It is not easy to understand how London lawyers can conduct a case before a tribunal the language of which would naturally be Arabic. The Egyptian Ministers declare that they would prefer to hand the accused over to the English military authorities, rather than have English barristers employed in the case. The best thing to do would be to take them at their word and get the leaders into our possession, and deal with them as State prisoners, thus avoiding the fuss and inconvenience of a trial.

THE "imbecile commercial policy of the Nepaul Durbar," as the Director of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-West Provinces describes it, absorbs the main portion of the report on the Foreign Trade of these Provinces for the year ending March 31 last. It is, no doubt, annoying for Mr. Fuller (the Assistant Director) to have to record a decrease in the total trade with Nepaul of about five per cent., and, when an increase of imports is allowed for, a net decrease in the export trade of nearly twenty per cent., more than half of which is due to a falling off in the export of cotton goods. When it is apparent that this unsatisfactory state of things arises wholly from the malevolence or indolence of the Khatmandoo authorities, it is almost excusable to blaspheme, and talk of reprisals which, though contrary to the spirit of our general commercial policy, are pretty nearly justified by the exceptional circumstances of the case. Mr. Benett, no doubt, feels himself bound to employ strong language, and it must be confessed that imbecility is none too strong a term to describe a policy which benefits nobody but a gang of revenue-farmers whose knavery is undisputed. The first accusation against the Nepaulese Durbar is that they compel all goods, except grain, oilseeds, and ghee, to pass through bazaars situated a short distance within their own territory. Not only is serious expense incurred by conveying goods to and from these bazaars, but in consequence of their being situated in unhealthy localities the British traders, who principally inhabit them, are compelled to leave them during the rains. "That the trade centres in so unsuitable a locality instead of in permanent marts in British territory is," in Mr. Fuller's opinion, "entirely the result of Nepaulese restrictions." The object of the Nepaul authorities in forcing trade through the bazaars is, of course, to facilitate the collection of their revenue. In this matter also there lies a profound grievance. It is bad enough that "every article, whether of import or export, is subject to taxation which is not only professedly heavy, but has the further disadvantage of being so complex as to be altogether beyond the comprehension of the traders who have to pay it." Matters, however, become insupportable when the collection of the revenue is handed over to contractors who utilise the uncertainty of the tariff to extort "what duties they please" (to quote the words of the Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich), and lay an embargo on the goods until their cupidity is satisfied. The consequence of such conduct is simply ruinous to trade. Business under such circumstances becomes purely speculative. In some cases the trader is pillaged, and in others he demands exorbitant profits to cover the abnormal risks. The personal character of the collector—his reputation for extortion or leniency—sometimes seriously affects the amount of commerce passing through his bazaar. A change of officers is nearly always represented by a variation in the returns for the district in which the change has taken place. At Kheri an increase of traffic is reported, and the Deputy Commissioner puts it down to a "change in the lessee of the Golamandi taxes ; the lessee of 1880-1 is accused of exactions which checked the accumulation of stock at Golamandi !"

When the tax-collector is appeased buckshees is unscrupulously levied by the smaller officials of the Nepaul Government, and before the goods reach the consumer they are (from the time they cross the frontier) subjected to five grades of tolls, namely, (1) trader's profit, (2) the tax, (3) octroi, (4) douceurs to Government officials, (5) a portion of the expense of an enforced journey to and from the Nepaul bazaar. Mr. Benett fears it "would probably be useless to represent to the Nepaul Government that, if they halved their imposts and put the whole system on a more satisfactory basis, they might double their profits by quadrupling the trade from which they were drawn." It is very likely that the Khatmandoo authorities would be unable to take a far-sighted view of the incidence of trade, just as some Governments with more pretensions to shrewdness, throughout the world, have hitherto failed to appreciate the benefits of a liberal commercial policy. In the case of Nepaul, whose policy cannot be defended on any rational grounds, we may, without inconsistency, discuss the means suggested for bringing our neighbours to reason. A retaliatory policy might under certain circumstances be excusable, the most important consideration being its probability of success. Mr. Benett believes that if British traders were forbidden to cross the Nepaul frontier, the Nepaulese "would then be faced with the alternative of submitting to the entire extinction of the trade or seeing it transferred to British markets ;" and he adds, by way of illustration, that "as the cotton-cloths, salt, and sugar, for which they depend on us, are probably of much greater importance to them than the grain, timber, and spices they send back are to us, it is likely they would be compelled to give in." It is so far conclusive to know that a Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich once tried the experiment, which was stopped in compliance with indignant remonstrances from the Nepaul Durbar. From the successful outcome of this attempt Mr. Benett infers that "a mere threat might be expected to produce some effect." We are by no means sanguine of the permanent effects of threats, unless they are backed up with a resolution to enforce them in case of need, and we think the experiences in Burmah tend to confirm our views. It must be noted, when on this head, that there is an apparent willingness on the part of the Nepaul Government to correct abuses when serious complaint is formulated. We say "apparent willingness," because though a good deal of fuss seems to have been made, no practical result, so far as we know, has ever come out of the representations. The Deputy Commissioner of Kheri reports that "the contractors, who are always, or nearly always, officials, are called to account for any misdoings alleged against them (especially if the charge has any connection with embezzlement) ; and an accusation, however ill-founded, means a protracted and, to the accused, a costly inquiry at Khatmandoo." It is, unluckily, only too probable that these infructuous investigations tend to increase rather than to minimise the abuses. The system of farming the customs being inherently vicious, it is quite within the code of the morals of a tax-farmer to regard this clumsy method of detecting his rascalities as a risk incidental to his calling, against which he is entitled to recoup himself at the expense of the trader ; and the very fact that the most unfounded accusations are productive of inconvenience equally with the most justifiable will strengthen this belief.

It seems to us that the officials of the North-West have made out a case for action on the part of the Supreme Government. We have not alluded to the grievance of the tea-trade, or rather the suppression of the tea-trade. From its proximity to the Indian tea gardens, and the relative cheapness of carriage in India, Nepaul might be supplied with the finest Indian tea at low cost. But owing to the influence of the Chinese Government Indian tea is absolutely excluded from Nepaul, and the tea consumed in that State is of the very worst quality, and brought by tedious and costly routes from distant provinces of China. We have submitted quietly to the exclusion of Indian tea from Thibet through the action of the Chinese authorities, but it is unreasonable that their interference should extend to Nepaul. The whole frontier trade of India is in an exceedingly unsatisfactory condition. It is most intolerable that the whole empire should be fringed by insignificant states whose absurd jealousy creates a barrier to all inland communication. This fact is brought forward year after year in the Frontier Trade Reports. China in one direction and Russia in another enjoy monopolies of the Central Asiatic trade. This is not due altogether to their restrictions. It is due to meaningless hostility, or insane customs regulations, on the part of petty states of which Nepaul and Burmah are the conspicuous examples. We do not advocate invasions and annexations. Vast tracts beyond our frontier are so barren that their commerce would not repay the cost of even the smallest of our "little wars," but there are numerous trade routes which ought to be opened up, and if a beginning be made with Burmah there is no reason why a policy of effective expostulation should not be extended.

THERE is no one subject upon which the military authorities are more frequently in the habit of issuing stringent regulations than upon the vexed question of recruiting in the Native Army, and no regulations are so frequently and systematically evaded as these. For years it has been the determination of the military authorities that commanding officers shall not enlist more than a hundred foreigners in their regiments ; and for years commanding officers have done their best to get into their ranks as many as possible of those upright, stalwart young fellows who have their homes north of the Nerbudda. In this struggle between constituted authority and commandants, we believe the commandants generally won ; and if report speaks true, the foreign element obtains in the Bombay Army to a greater extent than is generally supposed. We do not see any great harm in every corps having two hundred or two hundred and fifty men from among the nationalities of Hindustan and the Punjab ; but there is one class that ought never to be entertained in regiments in this Presidency. We allude to Pathans, many of whom have been introduced into Bombay regiments of late years. These men are brave and resolute, and in time of actual warfare would do excellent service ; but in time of peace they are a mistake, and their turbulent and lawless nature is constantly showing itself in acts of violence. When punished they frequently brood over their fancied disgrace, and sometimes work themselves up to frenzy and run amuck. On the other hand, there is no doubt many a commandant who can point to Pathans who have been in his regiment for over twenty years, and who have always borne the highest character. Granted all this, but the fact remains that the class, as a class, is not a desirable one to recruit from, and as all commanding officers in this Presidency have lately received orders to enlist up to their full strength, care should be taken that none of these men are entertained. Why the Mahrattas have fallen into disfavour of late is more than we are able to explain. They are not showy, like the men of the North, but they are strong and active, and if pains are taken as good Mahratta recruits can be obtained now as in old days. But the military authorities themselves furnish commanding officers with a very powerful inducement to enlist as many Sikhs and Hindustanees as possible. A regiment that is half full of "foreigners" presents a finer and more showy appearance than a corps which fills its ranks with Southern men. It of course attracts more attention also, and general officers report most favourably on the splendid physique of the men ; whereas a regiment full of Mahrattas and Mussulmans of the Konkan, though it may be just as good in every respect, does not receive anything like the same amount of kudos. So it can hardly be wondered at, if so many commandants hanker after foreigners, and enlist them to an extent that calls forth divers urgent memos. and circulars which peremptorily call attention to existing regulations. Rajputana has been officially opened to the recruiting parties of the Bombay Army, and in Rajputana can be picked up any kind of recruit, and particularly Jats, Rajputs, and Goojurs. It is to this happy hunting-ground that most regiments now send to get their young soldiers, and the Mahrattas who once swept like a hurricane from Kolhapore to Delhi are no longer in request. We confess to a feeling that this is a pity, and while we have always held the opinion that a wholesome infusion of Northern men was an advantage to every Bombay regiment, we think that the bulk of the Army of this Presidency should remain Mahratta, should remain, that is, as it has been since it was raised.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

MONEY MARKET.

THE stiff rates of discount which were obtained in the open market shortly after the raising of the official minimum last week have not continued to prevail, and a decidedly weak tone has lately been observed. Three months' bills are taken at 4⅛ to 4¼ per cent., and short loans at 3½ to 4 per cent. The bank rate is therefore far from being effective, and it is probable that the directors will again have to resort to borrowing in Consols in order to make it so. The influx of gold on balance for the week ending Wednesday has been £124,000, which does not as yet prove that the position of the bank will be sufficiently strengthened without the adoption of special measures. No further accounts of importance are, moreover, expected to be received at present, while withdrawals for inland circulation, and more particularly for Ireland in connection with the usual circulation of the banks there, must be expected. The end of the war in Egypt will naturally decrease the amount of the total to be remitted to that country on Government account ; but, on the other hand, produce, notably cotton, will doubtless be pressed forward from that country, and entail remittances from this side on private account. What amount of the precious metal will be required for transmission to the United States in exchange for produce shipments it is as yet difficult to say ; it is, however, probable that considerable purchases of American securities having lately been effected in this country, the balance of trade is turning against us, and that several millions may be required. Under all these circumstances it is to be hoped that the position of the bank will soon be strengthened, as with its present reserve it is not in a position to face the demands which may shortly be made upon it.

For gold no export inquiry has been experienced, and arrivals are being sent to the Bank of England. About £273,000 have been so disposed of, while £95,000 in sovereigns were withdrawn, chiefly for Egypt.

Bar silver was taken at 51⅞ at the close of last week, since when the price advanced to 51⅛, at which rate the market closes weaker. £111,300 was shipped to Bombay this week per P. and O. steamer Brindisi. In Mexican dollars no transactions occurred. The quotation remains 50 9-16. The Sindh took £38,000 to Singapore.

The Bank of England weekly return showed some favourable changes, the note circulation having diminished £117,920, while the gold increased £254,211, making a total addition to the reserve of £254,211, the proportion of reserve to liabilities being 39⅞ as against 39¼ a week ago. The amount of bullion received on balance during the week was £124,000, only £12,000 having returned from the provinces. The Government deposits have augmented £592,000, while the bankers' balances are about £370,000 smaller. To-day £85,000 in gold were sent into the Bank of England.

Tenders for £250,000 in bills on India were received at the Bank of England on Wednesday. The amounts allotted were—to Calcutta £13,000, and to Madras £2,000, at an average rate in each instance of 1s. 8d. Tenders at 1s. 8d. will receive in full. Last week a similar price was obtained. Next Wednesday 25 lakhs will again be offered. The amount of bills and telegraphic transfers sold from 1st April to 12th September realised £3,695,731 ; and from 13th September to 19th September, £17,917 ; the total up to the present date realising £3,713,648.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

An opinion prevails, and from several points of view it must be considered well founded, that we are on the eve of a period of prosperous business. The statistics of trade decidedly support this view. The aggregate returns of the Bankers' Clearing House this quarter no longer show a diminution as compared with last year, but an increase of 1 per cent. The goods traffic of the chief home railway lines shows an increase of 1½ per cent. in the second quarter of the year, and of 2 per cent. since the June quarter. To this must be added that the home crops for the current year must necessarily exert a favourable influence on business connected with the agricultural districts. Cheap bread is secured all over the world by splendid crops ; and the end of the Egyptian war will doubtless bring over animation in business connected with various departments. Produce will be exported from that country, and skilled labour and material will be required there to replace what the war has destroyed. There are, of course, some unfavourable features to be set off against the above. One of the chief of these is the dullness of trade with the East, which has been again illustrated this week by the unfavourable result of the allotments of Government bills on India. Prices of Indian produce—coffee, sugar, rice, tea, linseed, &c.,—have declined considerably, while on the other hand the native markets for cotton goods in India are over-supplied. It is even stated that merchants being unwilling to continue shipments to that quarter, Manchester manufacturers are again adopting the reprehensible practice of shipping goods direct on consignment. Profits of the manufacturer of cotton goods have doubtless decreased, and thus the position in Manchester gives rise to some anxiety. This, coupled with the fall of colonial produce, is, however, the only black spot on the commercial horizon, and as the favourable features are more important, we may consider the prospect of business a promising one.

During the present week business has been dull. The spurt in Egyptians on Saturday, when prices rose as much as 4 per cent., did not last longer than Monday. After a further rise in Unified on that day up to 69⅞, that stock closed at 69¼, while a relapse which occurred since brought Unified down to 67½, 67⅝ on Wednesday. Expectations of dearer money and the consideration that the stock of Egyptians in speculators' hands is now very large indeed, may well justify a pause. Other foreign stocks have been rather quiet, with the exception of Mexican and Uruguay, an impression gaining ground that some of the defaulting South American states will probably resume payment. Turkish have also been firmer, and Russian have been in request in consequence of more favourable reports on the revenue of that State. Home Railways have been mainly depressed, and the fluctuations in American Railroads have again been so capricious that confidence on this side, only just returned, is again likely to be shaken.

Under the circumstances, the following report from New York, on the week ending 9th September, may be of interest :—"There is a wonderfully satisfied and buoyant feeling in most business circles ; a feeling which is all the more wonderful when one tries to find out what foundation it has. The crops are going to be the largest ever raised, it is generally believed, and the fact that the yield of wheat and oats is nearly or quite the largest on record, makes it easier to have faith that corn and cotton will turn out equally well in due time. Money has been growing scarcer, and yet it is supposed by almost everybody that the treasury will presently pour out 40,000,000 dols., in order to make things easy. Many of the dry-goods and other wholesale houses are doing a very large and satisfactory business, and no merchant seems inclined to admit even to himself that his neighbours are doing better than himself. In short, there is absolutely nothing to disturb confidence in a marvellous prosperity, present and to come—except a few cold and unwelcome facts, which everybody seems disposed to ignore. 'Sufficient unto the day after to-morrow is the evil thereof,' is the new reading. We remarked, a month or two ago, that the business public seemed to be just in the humour to rush into a wild fever of speculation and overtrading, if there should be large crops. Belief in the crops has come already, and the temper of speculation and of business tends decidedly toward excesses, which, however, have not yet been reached. The banks have checked the tendency by a considerable curtailment of loans, and some cool-headed business men have put obstacles in its way by liberal selling. But the prevailing spirit so strongly favours a general spree that it may come, after all, in spite of all obstacles, if no untoward event comes first. Until Tuesday afternoon the general tone of the market was hesitating and at times decidedly weak, though no great decline occurred. The apprehension of monetary stringency had an important influence, and it was observed that strong parties were constantly feeding our stocks. The purchase of the Hannibal and St. Joseph stock by Mr. Gould and associates, which was rumoured on Saturday, was thought to remove a serious danger which had been hanging over the market for a long time, but no upward movement followed on Monday nor on Tuesday, until the anticipation of the bond call became known. Then, and on Wednesday, there was an advance, which was to a suspicious extent limited to a few stocks. Prominent among these were the Northern Pacifics, because dividends were expected, Missouri Pacific, because of large increase in earnings, and a few other stocks that had been too heavily sold. But no buying of the general list has appeared since, except by room traders who were covering, and the impression prevailing was that the market had not yet been placed in shape for a prolonged advance."

Indian Railways have on the whole been firm, and the changes are mostly favourable. Bombay, Baroda advanced to 139⅞ ; Great Indian Peninsula are firmer at 141 ; Scinde, Punjab rose to 125½, 126 ; South India are quiet at 124⅞ ; West of India Port 8⅞ : East Indian Annuity A firmer at 25⅞ xd ; East Indian Annuity B 24½ xd ; East Indian Annuity Deferred 139½, 139¾ ; Great Indian Peninsula rose to 141½, being a rise of 1 ; Madras Gua. were easier at 125½, but advanced again to 126½, 125¾ ; Nizam's State Railway 120 ; South Mahratta 4⅞, 4 13-16 Eastern Bengal 153.

Mines.—Among home mining shares the principal changes were a rise of ⅞ in Wheal Basset to 10½, 11½ ; of ½ in South Crofty to 13, 13½ ; of 5-16 in Marke Valley to ½, ¾ ; of ¼ in East Pool. In the foreign and colonial department, Frontino and Bolivia rose ½ to 2⅞, 3, Tharsis ½ to 41, 42, while St. John del Rey fell 10 to 140, 160. Indian Glenrock fell 3-16 to 1¼, Indian Phœnix also declined to 1 7-16, Indian Trevelyan 11-16, ⅞, Mysore Gold 9-16, Indian Consolidated ⅞, Wynaad Perseverance fell to ⅜, ⅞, and South East Wynaad to 2, 2⅛ ; Rio Tinto shares were quiet at 26¼, Ruby and Dunderberg 1⅞.

With exception of Chatham issues, which are dull, Home Rails close rather firmer, but in no case has the advance exceeded ½ per cent. Canadians firm. Americans neglected. Foreign Stocks steady, but Lombards and Mexican rather dull. In miscellaneous, Anglos have been pressed for sale on the announcement of the dividend.

In the Colonial Produce markets the tone remains very dull. A feeling of apprehension has been created in the coffee trade by the failure of an old-established firm at Antwerp, Messrs. Benege and Company ; and considering the unprecedented fall in prices in this article during the last five or six years, further trouble is expected. A heavy fall has, moreover, been experienced in many of the principal articles imported from the East, such as tea, sugar, rice, &c., and the feeling in Mincing-lane just now is not by any means a pleasant one. The decline of prices is caused by oversupply, and a period of shorter shipments from the East would be very welcome. Should this occur a considerable improvement in values would be probable, as prospects generally must be considered good, and consumption will doubtless increase.

COFFEE was very inactive at the beginning of the week, and the trade generally wishing to await the result of the public sale of Java coffee held by the Netherlands Trading Company on Wednesday, no public sales were held here on Tuesday. The result of the Dutch sale was not exactly unfavourable, prices ruling about ½ cent under valuations, viz., 26½, 26¾ cents for good ordinary Java against 29 cents a month ago. At Wednesday's public sales here comparatively small quantities were offered, which sold partly without any change in prices. 968 bags Coorg mostly sold, small 54s., low middling gray 60s. 6d. to 64s. 6d., pea-berry 88s. to 91s. 39 bags cherry-dried pea-berry bought in at 68s. On Thursday only a parcel of Guatemala was offered, which went off with a little more steadiness. To-day only some small parcels were offered in public sale, and no further change is to be expected. The market closes very dull, and the outlook is most unsatisfactory.

SUGAR has exhibited continued dulness, and prices of refined are about 3d. lower, while those of colonial raw are rather easier. There was, however, rather more disposition to operate in beet sugar for delivery from the new crop. It is, however, as yet too early to form a conclusive opinion as to the outturn of the latter, on which the future course of our market depends. A delay in working is reported from Austria and France in consequence of the unsettled weather. The total visible supply for Europe and the United States amounts now to 573,460 tons against 506,900 tons in 1881 and 538,014 tons in 1880. To-day the market closes rather firmer.

TEA remains flat, and a further reduction of ½d. per lb. has to be reported in new Congo red leaf, while old red leaf sold at the unprecedentedly low prices of 3¾d. to 4½d.

RICE is dull. Burmah cargoes off coast meet with little demand, and 7s. 3½d. has been accepted for Rangoon.

SPICES.—Black pepper remains dull at 5 11-16d. for Singapore, white pepper easy at 8⅝d., 9d. Zanzibar chillies have again been sold at the last reduction, 68s. for good bright. Cochin ginger steady, medium and small cut 43s. 6d. to 46s., good medium 49s. Zanzibar cloves quiet but steady ; fair quality at 8⅞d.

NIGERSEED dull, 36s. is nearest value, spot and afloat.

LINSEED is exceedingly flat, and lower prices have been accepted for Calcutta seed in all positions, near at hand 41s. 6d. Bombay on the spot is still quoted 43s., and nothing offers for shipment.

RAPESEED is very firm, brown Calcutta spot 48s., bold yellow mixed spot 51s. to 51s. 6d., 100 tons in passage per sailer made 49s. 3d. c. and f., September-October shipment 48s. 3d. c. and f., Ferozepore 44s. 6d.

GINGELLYSEED quiet and nothing doing.

POPPYSEED inactive, Calcutta 40s. to 40s. 6d. ex ship, September-Oct. *viâ* Cape 41s. 3d. sellers.

DRUGS.—Of 50 boxes Socotrine aloes 26 boxes sold in the drug sales held on 21st inst. at £6 10s. for fair. Cardamoms are easier, good clipped Malabar sold at 5s. 9d., do. mouldy 4s. 9d., rather stalky and broken 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d. Cocculus Indicus 91 bags sold at 11s. 6d. for sound. Turkey galls dull, only a few lots sold, blue Bussorah at 60s., green 50s. Gum arabic easy ; of 182 packages East India 66 sold, reddish at 32s. 6d. to 33s., rather inferior 27s., chips 27s. 6d. 9 cases gum asafœtida were bought in at 20s. for ordinary ; fine drop would fetch 50s. Gum kino lower ; 21 cases bright grain sold without reserve at 50s. to 55s. Gum myrrh is steady ; of 56 packages 18 sold, picked at £6 10s. to £7 10s., fair sorts £5, siftings £3 7s. 6d. to £5, pickings £4. Gum olibanum lower, 107 cases drop sold at 38s. to 43s. Castor-oil is very flat, good secures 3 3-16d. 50 cases wood-oil sold at 5d.

The Corn trade continues exceedingly quiet. Although the supply of English wheat is not large there is little demand at late prices, while prices of foreign are again 1s. lower and tending further downwards. Flour is also very depressed. The shipments of wheat from America continue on a large scale and were again 407,000 quarters during last week as against 467,000 quarters in the previous week, while the visible supply of wheat in the United States has increased to 12,800,000 bushels against 12,000,000 a week ago. The arrivals of homegrown produce at market continue on a large scale, and with the large supply of wheat afloat to the U. K. (amounting to over two million quarters against 1,800,000 quarters last week), a further reduction in price is expected. East Indian wheat is also lower, No. 1 Calcutta August bill of lading has been sold at 42s. 6d., and No. 2 September-October by steamer at 40s. Since yesterday business has been done at a further decline, viz., 39s. 9d.

The Cotton market is dull and tending to lower prices, the dull feeling in Manchester contributing to the weakness. Business in East India kinds has been small, Tinnevelly at 5¼d, 5⅜d, Salem 5⅜d, Bengal 4d., 4⅜d., Western 5 1-16d., 5¼., Scinde 4⅛d.

Egyptian cotton has fallen 2d. per lb. With the surrender of Arabi, the capture and dispersal of his forces, and the reported safety of the cotton crop in Eastern Egypt, nearly all fear of danger of supplies being stopped has passed away. The cotton-growing districts abound for miles around Zagazig ; and, the crops being ready for the in-gathering, labour only is wanted, which there is every reason to believe will be forthcoming in plenty, after the hardships endured by the natives, to ensure the supply being sent to this country. Reports agree that the total yield this year is a fairly good one, being about two million cantars, as against two-and-a-half millions in what is looked upon as an ordinary year. This falling off, although it may result in some slight inconvenience to the trade, will not be felt to the extent originally anticipated.

METALS.

COPPER.—The market has been very animated, and in consequence of smaller charters from Chili prices have advanced, Chili bars g. o. b. £69-12-6, £70, 3 months' £70-12-6, £71, Wallaroo £74, Burra £73, £73-10-1, best selected £74 to £75, strong sheets £80 to £81, English tough £72-10 to £73-10.

TIN is firmer, fine Straits dearer, £108-5 to £108-15, 3 months' £109 to £109-10. English ingots £111.

LEAD is firm, English common brands £14-5 to £14-7-6, special £14-10 to £14-12-6, Spanish £14 to £14-7-6.

SPELTER unchanged, ordinary £17 to £17-2-6.

QUICKSILVER is dearer, and considerable quantities have been taken at £6.

The IRON trade is firmer. There is a larger demand for steel, rails being in good request ; and Pig Iron is also better, the Glasgow warrant market closing to-day dearer at 50s. 6d.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have been waiting with considerable curiosity to learn the result of an extraordinary advertisement that appeared in your paper some time ago. It was inserted by the "officer" commanding the Indian contingent of the Salvation Army. He "wanted" buildings erected in every town and village in India to hold from 3,000 to 300 persons. Those willing to erect such, or to advance money for that purpose at a fair rate of interest, were "requested to communicate with Major Tucker, head-quarters, Salvation Army, Bombay." The advertisement impressed me with profound admiration for the genius which could conceive such a gigantic financial and proselytising scheme and take such prompt steps for carrying the project into immediate operation. There can be no doubt that if "Major" Tucker can succeed in inducing a sufficient number of native millionaires to respond to that advertisement and invest their money in building Salvation tabernacles of the required dimensions "in every town and village in India ;" and if he can contrive to fill these buildings daily with an enthusiastic congregation of natives listening rapturously to Salvation drums, sacred trumpets, and holy tambourines, a long stride will have been made towards the conversion of the natives to the religion of the Salvation Army, whatever that may happen to be. From inquiries I have made of native brokers I must, however, caution "Major" Tucker against being too sanguine of the success of his scheme. The native capitalists of Bombay, I am informed, instead of exhibiting that eagerness which "Major" Tucker anticipated, show great backwardness in coming forward. It appears that not a single lakh of rupees has yet been contributed. The bankers of Bombay won't even look at the investment ; but the advertisement has naturally produced a tremendous excitement amongst the brokers, as the amount of brokerage would be enormous. They have all communicated with "Major" Tucker, but on hearing the terms which he proposes—viz., a low rate of interest, a lien on the contributions of the faithful for its payment, and salvation in the next world ; but with no other security for repayment—they shake their heads, and some of them had the hardness of heart to upbraid "Major" Tucker for what they call their loss of time in listening to such a proposal. The conviction, then, has forced itself upon "Major" Tucker that it will be necessary to enlist the native millionaires and capitalists of Bombay in the ranks of the Salvation Army before he can hope to handle their money. The difficulty is not without scriptural precedent, for it was, as he is doubtless aware, after their conversion that Ananias, and Sapphira, his wife, made the investment of their joint capital which had such an unfortunate result.

What strikes me as singular in the Salvation Army is that they have notified their intention of confining their "labours" entirely to the conversion of "the heathen," neglecting altogether the wide field of enterprise which is offered in the Christian community. This is entering upon an entirely new rôle. They have had no experience whatever in "heathen" conversion, but have hitherto confined themselves to "saving" nominal Christians. The nearest approach to the conversion of the "heathen" that I have anywhere seen mentioned is a statement that a Chinaman who attended one of their meetings was observed to be "looking very thoughtful," but the most sanguine would scarcely be justified in considering this event as any considerable progress, because the thoughtful demeanour of this Celestial may have been occasioned by his mentally speculating on the profit to be gained by a contract for washing the linen of the Army. I should have thought that it was precisely amongst the Christian community that their "labours" might be most profitably directed. There is a society of Christians located in a building between the Comptoir d'Escompte and Bolton and Co.'s shop, amongst whom "Sin," in the form of billiards, whist, and the consumption of "pegs," is daily committed up to midnight ; and there are several similar establishments where the same "sins" are openly practised. If "Major" Tucker and his troupe of minstrels were to make a sudden irruption into one of these, to beat of drum, blast of trumpet, and shaking of tambourine ; and were to strike up one of their soul-stirring "hymns," such as—

> "If you can't get in at the golden gate
> Get over the garden wall,"

or

> The devil and me, we can't agree,
> I hate the devil, and he hates me,

they would, I feel confident, produce an effect which would rather astonish them. They would also find there excellent material for recruits, as several of the members are supposed to have acquired considerable proficiency in blowing their own trumpets. But it is no use making suggestions to the Salvation Army. The craving for notoriety, the delight of seeing their names in the daily papers and their features depicted in the *Graphic* and other illustrated journals—and the intoxication of knowing that their photos are displayed in shop windows, with the crowning glory in perspective of their respective effigies being exhibited by Madame Tussaud in their Indian uniform, are sufficient incentives without the additional stimulus of religious enthusiasm to render them as impervious to reason as a Krupp's cannon to the sting of a mosquito. If it were otherwise, I would offer them some more valuable suggestions. I would suggest to them to abandon their sanguinary and silly motto, *Khun aur Ag*, which, as one of your correspondents has pointed out, means "murder, or blood and fire," and is offensive and insulting to the feelings of the natives, and the substitution of some such simple and sensible motto as "Curry and Rice," or "Annas and Pies," either of which would go straight to the imagination and understanding of the lowest classes. I would also suggest to them to hire a godown in which to lock up their drum, trumpets, and tambourines. The idea that the intelligent natives of India are to be induced to change their religions by the noise of drums and trumpets is an insult to their understanding. The reason they flock in such numbers to the meetings of the Salvationists is simply because they think it is a Belati *nautch*, an idea which the presence of the two lieutenantesses in *saries*, one of them playing, I am told, a "holy tambourine," is calculated to confirm. The entertainment will be still more attractive on the arrival of Majoress Tucker with the promised reinforcement of female talent, and still greater crowds will flock to see the "new Belati nautch-wallees," especially if they are pretty ; but the idea that the exhibition is in any way connected with religion is scarcely likely to occur to many of their visitors. I would also suggest to them to change their semi-oriental costume for the attire they have been used to wear ; to discontinue singing their ridiculous and profane hymns ; and, finally, which would make the adoption of my other suggestions unnecessary, to take their passages home by the next mail-steamer, so as no longer, by their antics, to bring the Christian religion into derision and contempt.

SENEX.

THE HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am indeed glad to see the correspondence in your paper this morning on the health of Bombay ; and I am pleased to see some attention directed to the necessity of "ventilating chimneys." For the last six weeks, since the rain and winds have ceased, and this still intense heat has set in, my bath-room pipes have had full play ; and although they are on the orthodox principle—of municipal pipes—the effluvia in my bed-room, and those of my children, has simply been suffocating. I have had to get up every night and pour Condy's fluid down the pipes and sprinkle it all over the rooms. I am scarcely ever free from headache, which I feel sure now is caused by these terrible smells, which are led up into my rooms by these pipes, especially adapted for the purpose. It may be thought that by keeping the windows open the smell must be diluted. This, of course, would be the case if the air outside the window was pure, but considering that it is defiled as well by the several openings along the pipe which diffuse the powerful odours around in a most potent way, the chance of fresh air is very little, especially when enclosed by a gully.

Oct. 16. GAS.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

CYCLONE IN THE BAY OF BENGAL.

SIMLA, Oct. 14.—The cyclone noticed in the reports of the last three days was this forenoon approaching the Orissa coast. As the rate of progress appears not to be greater than 150 miles daily, and the centre is making for False Point on a northly course, it will probably reach that station between 8 p.m. and midnight. The storm is apparently a small one, but its violence cannot be estimated, since the stations hitherto affected are all to the west, while the greatest violence is east and north of the centre. At Saugor Island the wind is moderate E. N. E., sky overcast, weather threatening, and heavy rain. At Gopalpore the wind is fresh from N. W., and the sea slight. All Bengal is thickly clouded, and there is more cloud in the Central Provinces and the Deccan, but in North-western India the skies are cloudless. Rain to-day :—Saugor Island, over 3 inches ; Cuttack, Gopalpore, Cochin, Akyab, and Thayetmyo, over 1 inch ; Dacca, Goa, Belgaum, Bangalore, Tounghoo, and Rangoon, ½ to 1 inch. Previously, Calicut had 2½ inches ; and Nellore and Madura, ½ inch and over.

Oct. 15.—The cyclone reported yesterday has passed to the north of Cuttack, where the barometer is one-tenth lower than yesterday at the same hour, and below any other reporting station. The winds do not appear to exceed a fresh breeze. The rate at Saugor Island is 16 miles per hour. A considerable local fall of the barometer has occurred at the Saugor Island, Calcutta, and Burdwan stations, all affected by the passage of the cyclone. There has been a smaller fall over the greater part of India. Very heavy rain is reported in Orissa, and Lower Bengal. Calcutta had 5½ inches ; Saugor Island and Cuttack, over 4 inches ; Madras, 2 inches ; Burdwan, 1 inch ; Dacca and Vizagapatam, ½ inch and over. Previously, Rajahmundry had 1 inch ; Gooty, Chitaldroog, and Calicut, ½ inch and over.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

(16th October, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	29·867	84·0	WSW	14	0·00
Surat	·850	87·0	ENE	6	0·00
Bombay	·861	82·3	S	7	0·00
Ratnagiri	·853	84·1	SW Fresh.	...	0·00
Karwar	·880	80·6	W Moderate	...	0·00
Mangalore	·898	80·9	CALM	1	0·03
Calicut	·937	78·6	SW	4	0·02
Cochin	·886	82·5	SE	1	0·34
Masulipatam	·749	87·8	NW	8	0·00
Madras	·809	82·8	SW	6	0·00
Negapatam	·823	85·9	W	3	0·07

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

TPONEMENT OF ARABI'S TRIAL.

E FATE OF THE JOINT CONTROL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, Oct. 15.

trial of Arabi and the other rebel leaders has ferred, owing to the difficulty of constitut- gal tribunal under the Egyptian Code, and g a reference to England.

nder altered conditions the Government Joint ntrol lapses, but Sir A. Colvin will continue o discharge his old functions under a different form.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TRIAL OF ARABI PASHA.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

The Egyptian Government are still persisting in their refusal to allow Arabi Pasha and his associates the services of English barristers, and declare that they would prefer to hand over the accused to the British military authorities. Pending the definite settlement of the above question, the trial is postponed.

EMBARKATION OF REGIMENTS FOR INDIA.

The 95th and 96th Regiments embarked at Alexandria to-day on board the transports Euphrates and Adjutant for Bombay.

SIR EVELYN WOOD.

Sir Evelyn Wood leaves Egypt for England to-day.

THE RETURN OF THE CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 16.

On Wednesday last the following transports left Suez :—The India, Bhundara, Wistow Hall, Northern, Kangra, Chindwara, and Ischia. On board these vessels are the Seaforth Highlanders, two companies, some of the 7th Native Infantry and some of the 13th Lancers, and various details.

The Seaforth Highlanders rejoin the garrison at Lucknow.

The 20th Punjabis reach Kurrachee about the 18th instant.

MR. DALGLEISH'S JOURNEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Oct. 16.

The Lahore paper publishes the first part of Mr. Dalgleish's journal of eighteen months' residence at Yarkund. He was received with distinction by the Amban or Governor, who gave an entertainment of his khalf in November last. He learned that the Russian evacuation of Ili Evis was nearly completed. A trader reported that all the wealthy inhabitants were crossing to Russian territory. Another rupture was feared, and the clause in the Treaty sanctioning Russian traders entering Kashgar was unpopular. Large caravans of Russian piece-goods were already pouring into Kashgar, and the market was overstocked ; but the English have thrown the Russian into the shade. English bleached cottons and muslins command ready sale in Central Asia, but in all Russian territory English goods are contraband. The diary is said to contain more information about Kashgaria than has been published since Sir Douglas Forsyth's Mission.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 16.

The inhabitants of Madura held a public meeting on Saturday to welcome the Education Commission. The Bishop of Madras, on tour, the Judge, and chief local officials, with all the leading inhabitants, attended. The memorials presented urged the evils of excessive competition in private education. Three unaided high schools at Madura and three unaided high schools at Combaconum are competing without any Government grant.

The President, in reply, dealt with the difficulties which necessarily attended the throwing open of the profession of teaching to private enterprise. He suggested several practical remedies, and it was agreed that a conference of private headmasters should be established in both these centres of unaided educational enterprise.

Deputations from several towns waited on the Commission, while passing, at the railway stations. The priests of the great Sivaite Temple at Chidambaram and the principal inhabitants presented garlands, fruits, and flowers at the station, and begged the Commission to halt to visit their temple and their large educational institutions, supported by religious and charitable endowment on an orthodox Hindu basis.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MARSEILLES, Oct. 14.

The Compagnie Nationale de Navigation's steamer Canton arrived this morning from Bombay.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats dull.

Fair Dhollera	4⅞
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	82¼
4½ per cent. do.	88⅜
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	99⅞
5 per cent. French Rentes	117⅛
Bar Silver	51 11-16
Oriental Bank shares	£16-10
Chartered " "	£24
Do. Mercantile Bank shares	£17
Hongkong and Shanghai "	£56
Departure—Cochin.	

The Grant College Medical Society have resolved to perpetuate the memory of Dr. C. Morehead, founder of the Society and the first Principal of the Grant Medical College, "in some suitable shape to be afterwards agreed upon by a committee."

The old Bombay Association, a native body for the discussion of public questions, is about to be revived. A preliminary meeting of the gentlemen interested in the movement will be held shortly.

The North-East monsoon has set in with a cyclone in the Bay of Bengal, and heavy rain on the coast. On the 15th instant a fall of 5½ inches was reported at Calcutta ; over 4 inches at Saugor Island and Cuttack ; and 2 inches at Madras.

The result of the inquiry before the Calcutta Marine Court at Calcutta into the charges of negligence against Captain Thomas, pilot, in connection with the recent collision on the Hooghly between the ships Nevada and Savoir Faire was that the jury returned the following verdict—"That Captain Thomas was guilty of negligence in not being on the bridge after dark ; that he was guilty of unskilfulness in executing a movement of which he had no previous experience ; that there was no evidence whatever to suppose that he was in a state of intoxication." The report of the case will be submitted to Government in due course for the passing of sentence.

The Agra paper says that great excitement has been caused at Jummu, "in consequence of several Mahomedans, charged with slaughtering cows, being sentenced to" penal servitude for twelve years."

A project is being set afloat for establishing a paper mill at Poona. On Friday a meeting was held at the residence of Sirdar Khan Bahadoor Puddumjee Pestonjee, at which it was resolved that a paper mill be established in Poona, that new machinery be ordered from England, and that a suitable building (not near the Khurruckwasla water works, but somewhere near at hand and in a central position) be erected. At this meeting, and at a previous one, the subscriptions in all amounted to seventy thousand rupees. The cost of the mill is estimated at four lakhs. The amount of each share has not yet been fixed, but a subscriber of five thousand rupees is eligible for election as a director. There is no doubt that the required capital will be easily raised. A Poona paper knows of "several native gentlemen who would be only too glad to invest their money in such an enterprise."

As Messrs. Cook and Son's projects for opening up India to tourists become developed, they will probably have a marked improving effect upon various Indian industries. Another personally conducted tour is advertised for next cold weather, when Messrs. Cook and Son propose to take a party through the country from Ceylon through the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, and to places of interest in the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Bengal. In advertising this tour they direct special attention, amongst other "objects of interest which will probably attract visitors," to the following industries :—"Tea-producing, cotton, and silk industries ; brass and iron manufactures ; clays and potteries ; shawls and push-
nd Rampore chuddurs ; Dacca muslins ;
towels, and purdahs of jail manufac-
d tents of jail make ; Benares toys ;
tkooree work of gold thread beaten into
arved and inlaid ivory work ; ebony and
and other carved wood of sorts ; the
d work of Delhi and Lucknow, em-
and slippers ; the kinkob work of
rble work of Jeypore ; the plastic
cknow ; the soapstone and flexible
ra, and the inlaid marble orna-
nd other models of deities and
in India, and models of carts,
ls peculiar to the country, &c.,

h-West Provinces Gazette appears
ce from the Accountant-General,
rn Provinces and Oudh, which was addressed on 29th September as a printed letter to all Commissioners, Collectors, Deputy Commissioners, and heads of departments. The notice is as follows :—"I have the honour to forward copy of a memorandum by the Accountant-General, Bengal, on frauds in treasuries in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. This memorandum is confidential, and should not be allowed to fall into the hands of subordinates." This notice ends at the bottom of a page of the *Gazette* ; but if any one turns over the page to make himself master of the mysterious document, he will find nothing whatever to satisfy his curiosity. Is this, the *Pioneer* asks, a practical joke rich from its rareness in the Financial Department ; or is it intended to excite the curiosity, or strike terror into the hearts, of subordinates ?

A Calcutta paper understands "that Mr. Sheridan, the Inspector-General of the Mail Service, who was under orders to proceed to America, France, and other foreign countries, to make himself acquainted with the postal system there, and who could not proceed on the deputation earlier, owing, presumably, to the pressure of work in the department consequent on the preparation of several new schemes, will probably leave India on that special duty early next year."

A curiously Solomonic decision is reported as having been given by a Chinese mandarin of Shanghai. A Chinese, who had been drinking in a tea-house, pulled out a dollar to pay the bill. This was immediately claimed by an Indian, who was there too, and who accused the Chinaman of having stolen it from him. On the matter being referred to the magistrate, a second claimant appeared in the form of a Japanese ; but neither could make good his case. After profound deliberation, the magistrate came to the conclusion that there was not the slightest evidence to prove that the dollar belonged to either the Japanese or the Hindoo ; he decided, therefore, that it should be divided equally between them, and the Chinaman discharged from custody.

The Exchange Telegraph Company supply the following, dated from Cairo :—"The following telegram has been received by the mother of Arabi Pasha from Lady Anne Blunt : 'We sympathise with your affliction. Have no fear, Won't desert you.'"

Mrs. William Clark, of Chicago, is suing the county for £1,000 damages for the loss of her husband. Clark was a drunkard, with a wooden leg. One day in July he went home drunk, and, unstrapping his wooden leg, clubbed his wife with it. Neighbours interfered, and he was arrested, and sent to the Bridewell for a term. On the 25th of July Clark was put in a cell in company with a man named John Prindell, who is now known to be of unsound mind. The two convicts quarrelled, and Prindell, seizing Clark's loose leg, brained him with it. The widow claims that the county is indebted to her in the above-named sum.

Life is becoming almost unbearable in the district of the Troad, owing to a gang of brigands, by whom it is infested. They are about fifty in number, but are constantly receiving reinforcements from the province of Aidin and the opposite coast. On the night of the 26th of August there was great excitement in the large village of Renkeui owing to a raid made on this place by the robbers, who captured the daughter of the *mudir*, and were about to carry her off when she was rescued by the zaptiehs, with the assistance of a number of the villagers. The band, however, got clear away without the loss of any of its members. A reign of terror, it is stated, has set in since it has become known that the brigands are in possession of accurate information, derived from their captives, as to the probable "value" of each leading resident either in the villages or in the open country. A register is kept by these lawless men of the names of the wealthier inhabitants, who live in hourly expectation of a visit from them.

An account of an interesting ceremony, the gathering together of 4,000 Smiths, which appears in the American papers, shows how strong are family ties in some parts of the world. It appears that this is the seventh annual reunion, which makes the fact more remarkable. The festival was held on the farm of a Peter Zachariah Smith—the Mecca of the Smith tribe—which he inherited in turn from John Smith in 1743—who, by the way, is not supposed to have any connection with the Smith of Pocahontas county, but oddly enough, hailed from Holland. He left behind him seventeen Smiths ; and the indirect and more widespread result is that Peapack and the wilds of New Jersey for the space of many miles are thoroughly impregnated with Smiths. The present head of the family boasts of his Dutch blood, but sternly refuses to recognize any member of his large family who introduces a superfluous "y" or "e" into his name. "Many of the Smiths," said one speaker, "bear other names." (Groans.) "No, no," he continued, "I don't mean aliases. I mean that the women marry into other families"—("Why should they ?" exclaimed one of the auditors, and, "Sure enough," remarked several others, looking around)—"but the blood of the Smiths still runs in their veins." The community seems a simple one. There was no dancing, and no drinking save out of the ancestral well or the teapot, and prayers were offered up for the wellbeing of the clan. But it is to be feared that modern ideas are beginning to make themselves felt, for one reverend gentleman remarked that Oscar Wilde would have been pleased to see the great display of sunflowers on the occasion.

A telegraph cable having been laid in the Red Sea between Souakim and Jeddah, messages can now be sent to Mecca.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Government transport steamer Maharaja left Suez on the 13th instant for Bombay, and is expected here on or about the 25th, with one European officer, 108 followers, and 240 mules. On arrival they will disembark at the Prince's Dock, and encamp on the Esplanade.

The Avoca left Suez on the 13th instant for Bombay, and is expected on or about the 25th, with 2 European officers, 2 warrant officers, 5 men, 208 followers, and one horse, details of the Medical Department. On arrival they will be disembarked at the Prince's Dock, and encamp under arrangement by the Executive Commissariat Department officers.

Four other steamers left Suez on the 13th instant for Bombay, and are expected on or about the 25th, with a portion of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, which will disembark at the Prince's Dock, and encamp on the Esplanade. The vessels are :—The Corinth, bringing 3 officers, 206 men, 133 followers, 113 horses, 50 ponies, and 33 mules ; the Culna, bringing 3 officers, 65 men, 49 followers, 69 horses, 33 ponies, and 18 mules ; the Persian Monarch, bringing 2 officers, 122 men, 210 followers, 130 horses, 75 ponies, and 111 mules ; and the Huzara, bringing 3 officers, 70 men, 78 followers, 87 horses, 57 ponies, and 33 mules.

The Bombay Volunteers should be in readiness to commence the regular drill season round of parades very shortly. Captain Proudfoot, the Adjutant, has returned from Poona, and probably the first battalion parade will be held within the next fortnight. At present the weather is perhaps a little too hot for men to turn out so early as half-past four in the afternoon.

Captain Proudfoot has arranged that members of the B. V. R. who wish to shoot in the Southern India Rifle Association Volunteer Contest may fire at Coorla to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. The distances are 500 and 600 yards, and the conditions allow of firing in any position. There must be five competitors ; and uniform must be worn. The best score in this match that we have seen announced up to date is 58 out of the possible 70, by Captain Pratt, at Bangalore. The match closes on the 20th instant.

A general order by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief notifies that captains and field officers of volunteers may present themselves for the examinations in tactics, held in Bengal, on February 1 and June 1 ; and in Madras and Bombay, on March 1 and October 16.

A correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* :—"The Government are very anxious to get rid of senior officers, and several commandants are, we believe, desirous of availing themselves of the terms offered to officers of the regiments lately disbanded. Eight commandants have retired, but the terms are not liberal enough to induce 2nd-in-commands and wing commanders to go. The staff salaries of eight 2nd-in-commands and eight wing commanders are approximately equal to those of seven commandants. Why should not the money be offered to seven more commandants who will go, instead of being reserved for sixteen wing commanders who won't go ?

The Sind Volunteers.—On Tuesday, the 10th instant, Mr. Erskine, Honorary Colonel S.V.R. Corps, entertained the officers and non-commissioned officers of his corps at dinner in the Volunteer Club. As soon as Colonel Erskine arrived Captain Wetherall introduced the non-commissioned officers to him, and shortly after dinner was announced. Before rising, and after our Queen had been remembered in loyal and hearty bumpers, Colonel Erskine, addressing his guests, said that he would not speak upon Volunteering, as, there being only Volunteers present, he wished to spare their blushes, but "as this was the first occasion on which we had met in this manner, and as before the next one, we would unfortunately have lost one of our officers, he would take the opportunity of proposing the toast of him to whom we are shortly to bid farewell. He alluded to Captain Wetherall, who, since his arrival here, had taken the greatest interest in the Sind Volunteer Corps, and by his exertions had brought it to its present state of efficiency. Captain Wetherall has been intimately associated with the corps from its origin, and we all must regret his leaving us, though we rejoice at his promotion." The Colonel was frequently loudly applauded ; and at the conclusion of his speech, when he called upon all present to drink health, wealth, and prosperity to Captain Wetherall, the response was as hearty as it was enthusiastic. Three ringing cheers, led by Major McHinch, being given for the popular Adjutant and one more for Mrs. Wetherall, Captain Wetherall, in replying, thanked Colonel Erskine and all present in sincere terms for the good and cordial expression of their feelings.—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

AMUSEMENTS AT BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

On Thursday, the 5th, the Royal Artillery gave a Fancy Ball, to which we all went and looked very nice. The dresses were extremely good. Wise men and women went as "Fools" and "Follies ;" there were marquises, milkmen, ladies, and peasant girls ; also a very sweet Circassian ; a gallant field officer appeared as a Mussalman female, and kept his disguise up for a long time, speaking in the shrill treble so affected by old ladies of that class. The party broke up at 5 a.m., having danced the band to a standstill.

On Tuesday, the 10th, the 3rd N. L. I. gave their annual ball. The decorations were of palm-leaves and plaintain-trees, and were much admired. The ball was largely attended and was a great success.

I am rather sorry to say the regiment leaves for Quetta in a short time. Its departure will be a great loss to the station.

Our rains are now drawing to a close ; we have had 71 inches.

The performance given by the "Young Stagers" at the Princess Victoria's Theatre on Saturday, the 7th inst., was an event looked forward to with much interest by the Belgaum public, and the thunders of applause which shook the building at the conclusion of each piece, and the showers of bouquets with which the performers were greeted, must have been most gratifying to the gallant manager and to those others who have given so much of their time and trouble to provide an evening's amusement for their friends and visitors. The pieces chosen were "War to the Knife" and the "Happy Pair." I give the cast :—

WAR TO THE KNIFE.

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Harcourt, a young married man	Mr. Preston.
John Blunt, a Bristol manufacturer	Mr. C. W. Gordon.
Mr. Nubbly, of the Cosmopolitan Coal Emporium	Captain Vibart.
Sharpus, a Detective	Mr. A. N. Other.
Captain Thistleton, Unattached	Mr. Retallack.
Mrs. Harcourt, a young wife	Miss Clark-Jervois.
Mrs. Delacour, a young widow	Mrs. Erskine Hughes.
Mrs. Penson, Mrs. Harcourt's maid	Mrs. Strong.
Jane Trimmer, Mrs. Delacour's maid	Mrs. Strong.

Interval of ten minutes.

To be followed by the original Sketch, in One Act, by Theyre Smith, Esq., entitled

THE HAPPY PAIR.

Mr. Honeyton	Captain Vibart.
Mrs. Honeyton	Mrs. Strong.

I cannot help thinking, with all due deference to the manager, that "War to the Knife" was hardly a suitable piece. I recognise the great difficulty there is in selecting a piece that is at once taking, unobjectionable, and suited to the capabilities of a company ; but with the material at hand I think something better might have been undertaken. The theatre, moreover, is a particularly bad one for sound, and a great deal of the dialogue must have been lost to those of the audience who were any distance off. With these disadvantages it is hardly fair to criticise the performance too closely ; but I must mention two points which were not affected by either of them. The piece contains one or two startling effects, but I failed to see that amount of facial expression which the situations demanded ; and it was obvious that the stage was not sufficiently utilized, the performers keeping steadily behind the line of the curtain, and, though there were several opportunities, never once advancing to the footlights, whence their voices would doubtless have been much more distinctly heard. Having said this I have said my worst, and as I have been unsparing in criticism I will be equally so in praise. In Captain Vibart and Mr. Retallack may be recognised two who are no novices in the histrionic art. The former as "Nubbly" played his part to perfection, and his "get-up" was excellent. The latter had not such a showy part, but played it naturally and well. I would, however, have preferred to see him with a moustache a little less like a respirator. The ladies' parts were all extremely well done, and it is difficult to decide which to praise most highly, the fair young wife, the gay young widow, or the charming "slavey." The manager may be congratulated on the artistic arrangement of the stage, which must have taken a great deal of time and trouble. The "Happy Pair" is too well known a play to need any comment in itself. The caste was a "strong" one and the piece was very well received ; but the unfortunate fault of the theatre prevented many of the points from being properly heard, while a too apparent and officious interference from the wings at one time somewhat marred one of Mr. Honeyton's soliloquies. The finish was particularly good, forming an excellent finale to a most pleasant evening's entertainment. The splendid band of the 2nd battalion R. I. F., under the direction of Mr. O'Keefe, played a charming selection of music during the evening, which, it is needless to say, added considerably to the enjoyment of the audience.

BELGAUM RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECOND DAY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7.

Match, value Rs. 100. About half a mile.

Capt. Boyle's b c h The Monk, 11st. 2lb., Mr. Kettle	1
Dr. Flanagan's g c h Tommy, 11st., Mr. Cartwright	2

Upon the strength of his win of the previous day, Tommy was greatly fancied. The running was made by The Monk, and, without being headed, he won rather easily.

Kagul Cup. Value Rs. 200. Presented by the Regent of Kolhapore. About 1 mile.

Mr. Thatcher's b a g Lightfoot, 10st. 12lb., Mr. Kettle	1
Mr. Moore's w a g The Fusilier, 10st. 11lb. Mr Cartwright	2
Dr. Cooper's g c h Nugget, 12st., Owner	3
Sir Desai of Sawant Wadi's ch a h Limited, 10st. 13lb., Mr. Rogers	0

The four got well away to a good start. As soon as they were settled down in their places, Lightfoot was taken to the front, and won easily.

Galloway Flat Race. Value Rs. 300. Second horse to receive Rs. 20 out of the stakes. About three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Kettle's b a h Ma Bouchal, 10st. 13lb., Owner	1
Mr. Retallack's b a h Novice, 10st 10lb., Mr. Cartwright	2

Only two faced the starter. They ran together until entering the straight, when Ma Bouchal came right away from his opponent, and won as he liked.

Belgaum Steeplechase. Value Rs. 400. Second horse to receive Rs. 20 out of the Stakes. About 3 miles.

Major Townsend's ch w g Corsair, 13st., 11lb., Dr. Collis	1
Dr. Cooper's g cb h Nugget, 12st., Owner	2
Mr. Roger's ch a h Paul Rooney, 11st., Owner	3

Paul Rooney made the running at a slow pace for about 2 miles, when his saddle slipped round, giving his rider a nasty fall. Corsair then went on, and won easily.

Consolation Pony Handicap. Value Rs. 50. Entrances to go to the winner. About three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Preston's b a p, Wst Wst, 10st. 7lbs.	1
Mr. Roger's b cb p. Baithal, 11st. 7lbs.	2
Mr. Hill's r a p Kismet, 10st. 10lb.	3
Dr. Flanagan's g c b a Tommy, 12st. 7lbs.	0
Dr. Cooper's b a p Macduff, 10st.	0
Mr. Cartwright's g p Cignet, 9st.	0

A very pretty and well-contested race. The winner turned up in Wst Wst, the second of yesterday.

Consolation Handicap. Value Rs. 100. Entrances to go to the winner. About three quarter of a mile.

Mr. Thatcher's Lightfoot, 11st., Mr. Kettle	1
Mr. Moore's Fusilier, 9st., Barkham	2

Only two faced the starter. Fusilier, ridden by Barkham, and Lightfoot, ridden by Mr. Kettle. Lightfoot again made the running, and won easily, making the fourth winning mount during the day for the Honorary Secretary.

RIFLE AND CRICKET MATCHES AT AMRAOTI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BERAR, Oct. 14.

At Amraoti the other day there was great rejoicing and high festivity. The occasion was a rifle and cricket match between the Volunteers at Bhosawal and those of Berar. In both these events the latter pulled off a win—in the first by a decent number of points, in the second by the very closest of shaves. The rifle match was won by 17 points but the cricket contest was very close, the thinnest piece of brown paper only separating winners from losers. Coming to figures, Berar in an innings, by which the match was decided, scored 2 runs over their adversaries. The rifle match, so far as good shooting went, was rather an unfortunate affair for both sides. A perfect hurricane, blowing alternately from all points of the compass, during the whole time occupied by the match, was a disadvantage great in itself, seeing that it quite nullified wind gauges ; but cruelly enough, to it was added the drawback, the special *bête noir* of riflemen, a cloudy day with incessant variations of light, which was treacherous when even most favourable. In the Berar team Corporal Madeira and Volunteer Nicholetts made the highest individual scores, viz., 64 points each out of a possible 84. The contestors close to them in the opposite team were Serjeant Skinner and Volunteer Jebb. These two tied at 50 points. But even in victory Berar acknowledges her luck, and can afford a well-deserved tribute to such men as Jebb, Skinner, Litster, and Bower. With ordinary fortune and in their usual form, these men—good Volunteers—are well worthy to take their place amongst the steadiest and surest shots in Western India.

Two successive nights of dancing and dining, with the accessories of a good band, a good floor, and the best of creature comforts in unstinted supply, are now things that have become a grateful memory, reminding hosts and guests of the great obligation, they are commonly under to Major Little, the popular Commandant of the Berar Corps, and to Mr. Wright, Captain elect of its No. 1 Company.

I append the scores of the rifle and cricket matches. Ten men fired in the former. Any military position. 7 shots, with a sighting shot at each range. 4 counted for a bull's-eye.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	700 yards.	Total.
G. I. P. R. Volunteers..	236	118	137	521
Berar Do.	226	162	150	538

BERAR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Leventhorpe, b Loveday	17	b Tripp	35
H. S. Nicholetts, run out	2		
H. Haden, b Clough	7	c and b Tripp	0
E. Coen, b Clough	0	b Tripp	0
H. S. Read, b Clough	11	c and b Brett	0
C. T. Lane, run out	0	not out	9
C. Little, b Clough	2		
J. Moran, b Clough	3	not out	12
F. Wright, b Loveday	6		
G. W. Law, c Tripp b Clough	5		
J. Peters, not out	0	b Loveday	17
b 2, l b 2	4	w 2	2
	57		75

BHOSAWUL.

1st Innings.

Mull, c Read b Little	[illegible]
Loveday, c Leventhorpe b Little	[illegible]
Perkins, c Peters b Little	[illegible]
Clough, c Nicholetts b Little	10
Brett, c Nicholetts b Little	11
Bower, b Little	0
Streadfield, c Coen b Little	1
Broughton, b Law	0
Tripp, b Law	0
Lambert, not out	0
DeLanty, b Little	[illegible]
b 2, w 3	5
	55

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE THAKORE OF BHOWNUGGUR.

A large party of natives assembled at the invitation of Mr. Kaikhoshru N. Kabrajee, at the Framjee Hall, on Sunday afternoon, to meet H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur, who has been here on a short visit. His Highness was accompanied by his Dewan, Mr. Samuldass, who has been very successful in his administration of the Bhownuggur State, since he succeeded his predecessor in the Dewanship, the veteran Mr. Gourishankar. Amongst the improvements effected during Mr. Samuldass's term of office has been the construction of the Bhownuggur and Gondal Railway. The trade of the port of Bhownuggur has also been largely developed. Mr. Samuldas has the special object in view, in his present visit to Bombay, of making himself acquainted with the working of the educational institutions of this city, with the view of establishing schools on similar bases in Bhownuggur. Both the Maharajah and his Dewan are credited with possessing critical ears for music, and before leaving, they expressed themselves highly pleased with the rare treat provided by Mr. Kabrajee for the occasion. His Highness was introduced by Mr. Kabrajee to several of the native gentlemen present, among whom were Messrs. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Maneckjee Cursetjee, Nana Morojee, K. R. Kama, C. N. Kama, Raghonath N. Khote, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Rustomjee Vicajee, &c.

After the ceremony of introduction had been gone through, Mr. Kabrajee, assisted by some friends, gave a musical entertainment to the party. The entertainment opened with a native chorus, in which Messrs. Kabrajee, Maneckshaw Dhunjeeshaw, and Cassum Ali, all well-known amateur students of music, Mr. Shantaram Bhicajee, and another Hindoo gentleman, sang a Sanscrit song and a *gurbee*, which were much admired. They were followed by another amateur, Mr. Pheroshaw Bottlewalla, who delighted the audience with songs composed by himself. There was also Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee, a gentleman who has devoted himself to music. His rich voice, and the masterly way in which he rendered some difficult pieces, called forth the admiration of his hearers.

Mr. Samuldas, in returning thanks to Mr. Kabrajee, on behalf of His Highness, strongly recommended the cultivation of music by respectable natives of both sexes. The art was very difficult to acquire ; but native music was so beautiful and sweet, that all labour and perseverance bestowed upon it was amply rewarded. Native women sung sweet *gurbees* in their houses and in the open air, after their own fashion ; but a little training would, no doubt, make their singing far more delightful. The Dewan then referred gratefully to the warm reception His Highness had met with in Bombay, and to parties like that at the Framjee Hall, which tended to promote social intercourse between the various sects and classes of natives.

Mr. Kabrajee having briefly replied, flowers were distributed to the guests, who left after having spent a most pleasant evening.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

MEMORIAL OF DR. MOREHEAD.

At a meeting of the Society held in the College Library on the 11th instant, Mr. J. C. Lisboa, President, in the chair, there were present also Drs. H. Blanc and H. V. Carter, Messrs. Atmaram Pandurung, Succaram Arjoon, Ruttonji Dorabji Nanji, Venaek Govind, Dinshaw Bomonji, Sorabsha Dossabhai, Hirjibhoy Jamsetji, Eruchsha Framji Setna, Cowasji Edulji, Edulji Cowasji, J. A. Da Gama, P. Lisboa, Perozsha Pallunji, Damodar Ragoonath, Vithul Balkrishna, Rustomji Pestonji, Kaikhusro Rustomji Vicaji, Dadabhai Jamasji, Hormasji Bazunji, Gopal Shivram, Jamnadas Premchund, Hormasji Nusserwanji Servai, L. P. De Rozario, and C. F. Khory, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A letter from Dr. H. V. Carter was read, wherein he suggested that the memory of the late Dr. Morehead be preserved at the Grant Medical College by means of a medal or scholarship, the gift of his friends in Bombay.

The President said the suggestion of Dr. Carter was worthy of attention, and before he put the first resolution to the meeting, he could not allow the opportunity to pass without saying a few words in praise of the first Principal of the College, founder of their society, and, in fact, founder of medical education in Western India. He had the honour of being one of Dr. Morehead's first pupils, in which capacity, and afterwards, he had ample opportunities of studying his character. After Dr. Morehead was entrusted with setting up a medical school for the natives of this side of India, he worked assiduously, and never rested till he made his pet scheme a success. How well he succeeded the present state of the institution amply testified. He eschewed private practice, which would have brought him immense wealth, because he believed it would interfere with his public duties, recommending those who sought his advice to call in the graduates of the college instead ; and he lent his aid to the graduates in cases of difficulty. Dr. Morehead founded the Grant College Medical Society, and showed his interest in its welfare by never absenting himself from its meetings. After he had retired he continued to take the same interest. He helped also in founding the Medical and Physical Society, to which he contributed several important papers, and when he came to know that it had somehow ceased to exist he, through the Secretary of State, brought about its re-establishment. Finally, when acting as Secretary to the Board of Education, he inaugurated several important measures to disseminate education among the natives of this Presidency. The President concluded by moving :—"That this Society deeply deplores the death of Dr. Charles Morehead, and puts on record its sense of lasting gratitude to him who was at once its father, guide, and warm supporter up to the time of his death."

Mr. Atmaram seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously.

In submitting the next proposition, Dr. H. V. Carter said that when Professor of Anatomy and Physiology at the College, he for a short time served under Dr. Morehead. He had a much larger acquaintance with their lamented friend as an esteemed writer on disease in India ; and it appeared to him that the chief characteristic of the author was his systematic precision in discussing the nature, symptoms, and treatment of disease, the principles of medical knowledge being always kept in mind and the habit of constant attention steadily enforced. By the inculcation of these methods, Dr. Morehead had conferred the greatest benefit upon the tone and tradition of medical education in Western India, and long might it be before his memory was allowed to fade amongst the *alumni* of Grant College ! Dr. Carter moved :—"That the graduates of Grant Medical College, Licentiates of Medicine of the University of Bombay, friends and admirers of Dr. C. Morehead, be invited to raise subscriptions to perpetuate his memory in connection with the Grant Medical College, in some suitable shape to be afterwards agreed upon by a committee."

Dr. Kaikhusro R. Vicajee, in seconding the above proposition, said that the Grant Medical College was already so very richly endowed with scholarships and medals that there need be no more added to them. He would suggest another method of perpetuating the memory of Dr. Morehead in connection with the College. Dr. Morehead's success as a teacher lay in his clinical teachings, and he thought that founding clinical professorships in his name would be a more fitting tribute to his memory than any stipend or medal. He instanced the Tagore Law Professorship in Calcutta and the Perry Professorship in Bombay.

Mr. Atmaram Pandurung then proposed :—"That a committee consisting of the following gentlemen and members of the Society, with power to add to their number, be appointed to collect subscriptions towards Dr. Morehead's Memorial Fund and otherwise further the object of the memorial."

This was seconded by Mr. Succaram Arjoon, and carried unanimously.

The following gentlemen were appointed to the committee :—Messrs. J.C. Lisboa, Atmaram Pandurung, Succaram Arjoon, Gopal Shivram, J. A. da Gama, Dadabhoy Jamasji, C. F. Khory, Ananta Chundroba, Dossabhai Bazunji, Edulji Nusserwanji, Beramji Nowrojee, Cowasji Hormasji, Temulji Khikhaji, Kaikhusro R. Vicaji, Drs. H. Blanc, H. V. Carter, A. N. Hojel, and H. Langley. Secretary to the Committee, C. F. Khory.

Mr. Gopal Shivram next read some notes of important medical cases. Owing to the lateness of the hour only one subject was alluded to, viz., two cases of abscess of the liver treated successfully, with an incision followed by introduction of a trochar and canula under antiseptic precautions. This case elicited considerable discussion.

Messrs. A. G. Viegas and Ardashir Dadabhai Mody were elected members of the Society.

The meeting then dissolved.

LECTURE ON MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

A meeting of Mahomedans of all sects was held at Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay's residence, Nagdevi-street, on Sunday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing an address on the subject of education from Nawab Abdul Latif. There were about 200 present. Mr. Cumroodin Tyabjee, the President of the Anjuman-i-Islam, occupied the chair. The lecturer, in the course of his address, dealt at great length on the subject of Mahomedan education, elaborately and ingeniously explaining his views, relating stories by way of illustration every now and then, and pressing upon the minds of those present the necessity of English education among Mahomedans. He assured them that the parental Government under which they were placed was always ready to assist her subjects in the matter of education, and there was no doubt that Mahomedans would get as much assistance as they required, provided they acted in the right manner. He recommended that teachers as well as students in the Anjuman school should be directed to say their daily prayers regularly, especially those in the middle of the day. He also advocated the teaching of the necessary religious tenets to all the students of the Anjuman-i-Islam school and other children in Hindustani, as Persian and Arabic are difficult languages. In conclusion the speaker advised his hearers to live together in concord and unanimity and to forget their recent differences.

At the conclusion of the address, Syed Abdul Fattah rose and read a eulogy in Persian, subsequently presenting it to the Nawab. Hakim Mahomed Bakir proposed, and Kazi Abdul Latif seconded a vote of thanks to the chairman and the lecturer. Sherbut was then distributed, and the meeting dissolved.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(Official Intelligence.)

The following table shows the remittances to the Home Treasury during the year 1882-83 :—

	£	Rs.	Average Rate. s. d.	Loss on remittances compared with outturn at an exchange of 2s. the rupee.
Estimated for the whole year	15,342,000	18,41,04,000	1 8	3,06,84,000
In the month of Sept. 1882	250,850	30,10,000	1 8·00	5,01,500
To the end of the month of Sept. 1882	3,811,352	4,55,93,000	1 8·06	74,79,480

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

H. H. the Thakore of Bhownuggur's afternoon party, Malabar Hill, 5-30 p.m.

Missionary Prayer Meeting, Free Church, Esplanade, 8 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 15th :—Bhownuggur (s) and Oorun (s), from Bankot ; Gulinor, Mozambique. Yesterday :—Bagdad (s), Delagoa Bay ; Pearl (s), Mandevie ; Arcot (s), London.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Simla (s), for Zanzibar ; Colaba (s), Galle.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Notting Hill entered the dock yesterday.

Band.—The band of the King's Own Regiment will not play at the Esplanade bandstand this evening.

Missionary Prayer Meeting.—A prayer meeting for missions will be held this evening (Tuesday) at 8 o'clock in the Free Church, Esplanade, in connection with the Missionary Conference. All are invited.

Death of the Nagarsett of Surat.—The *Guzerat Mitra* announces the death of the Nagarsett of Surat on Monday last. The native shops were closed on Tuesday as a mark of respect for the memory of the deceased.

Assault.—Sulliman, Allarakia was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of assaulting a Mahomedan mendicant named Syud Ahmed Ebrahim. He was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Effects of Drink.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Jugjeevun Keeka-street, on the body of Damodhur Gopal, aged forty years. Deceased was an habitual drunkard. The verdict was that death was caused by excessive drinking.

An Old Offender.—Shaik Ally Mirza Ally, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing two bullock horns, valued at Re. 1, the property of the Port Trustees. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Furious Riding.—Gujadhur Shivpursad, a groom, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of riding a horse on the Bellasis-road, on Saturday last, in a rash and negligent manner, and causing injury to Koosa, woman. He was fined Rs. 7.

Theft on Boardship.—Buxoo Emaumbux was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing three-and-a-half pairs of gloves, valued at Rs. 5-4, being portion of the cargo of the steamship Columbian. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Accident at the Prince's Dock.—Koodyarkhan Peerkhan, a dock labourer, while working in the hold of the s.s. Naples, in the Prince's Dock, sustained a fracture of the right leg by a bag of wheat falling from a sling upon him. He is under treatment in the G. T. Hospital.

Theft.—Khodabux Hoosain, a noted character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, upon three separate charges, of theft of sundry articles of wearing apparel belonging to three persons. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Death from an Overdose of Opium.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, on the body of Mahadao Ranoo, a *gowlee*, aged forty years, who died from the effects of an overdose of opium which he had taken. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

Assaulting the Police.—Abdool Jassin and two other Mahomedans were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of assaulting and resisting police constables No. 1811 E and No. 364 E in the execution of their duty, on that day, at Upper Duncan-road. They were fined Rs. 20 each.

Death from Burns.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on the body of Curreembai, woman, aged twenty years, who died from the effects of burns which she sustained by her clothes having accidentally caught fire from a kerosine-oil lamp. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Theft at Mahim.—Govind Succaram, living at Upper Mahim, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of two wooden boxes containing gold ornaments of the aggregate value of Rs. 812-8. The boxes were removed from the premises on the night previous. They were found broken open about sixty paces from the complainant's house.

St. Francis Xavier's Shrine.—We have received a copy of an excellent photograph, taken by Mr. Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy, of "the magnificent Silver Shrine in which rests the incorrupt body of St. Francis Xavier," at the Church of Bom Jesus, Goa. The intricacies of the elaborate designs are shown with great clearness.

The "Seamen's Church Collection."—We are asked to acknowledge the following Europe and Indian coins, from the Seamen's Church collection box, brought to the Honorary Secretary by Captain Orman, s.s. Poonah The collection in all comes to between £8 and £9 :—£5 in gold coins, 7 florins, 12½ francs, 6 shillings, 4 six-pences, 3 three-pences, 23½ rupees and change.

Fatal Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Belvedere Hill-road, on the body of Bhagoo, woman, aged about seventy years, who died from the effects of injuries she sustained on the 20th ultimo by her having been knocked down and run over by a gharry while passing along Upper Duncan-road. The verdict was, "that the death of the deceased was caused by her having been knocked down and run over by a gharry, but under what circumstances she was knocked down there is not sufficient evidence to say."

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Peter Handy, a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. A. B. Duggan, living at Parel, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2-8 in cash belonging to his master. He was sentenced to one week's rigorous imprisonment, and to pay a fine of Rs. 10, or in default to undergo a further term of one week's similar imprisonment.—Kalla Jeewa was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate, upon two charges, of criminal breach of trust in respect of sundry brass and copper utensils of the collective value of Rs. 10-8, belonging to Aval and Beebee, women. He was sentenced to an accumulated term of ten weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

THE INDIAN CONTINGENT ENTERTAINMENT.

The undermentioned sums were paid into the National Bank of India yesterday :—

Messrs Volkart Brothers	Rs.	100
James Greaves, Esq	"	25
Sorabjee N. Cooper, Esq	"	20
Bhaishunker Nanabhai, Esq.	"	10
W. Pendlebury, Esq	"	25
"S. W. C."	"	5
H. E. Jacomb, Esq.	"	30
John Fleming, Esq., C. S. I.	"	25
Hon. W. M. Macaulay	"	50
Ruttonsey Mooljee, Esq	"	25
S. Digby, Esq	"	10
Sorabjee Framjee, Esq.	"	25
Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Esq	"	100
Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq. C. I. E.	"	100
Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Esq	"	50
R. MacEwen, Esq	"	20
F. A. Little, Esq	"	50
J. Monteath, Esq.	"	20
G. C. Whitworth, Esq.	"	15
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Esq	"	100
Dr. T. Cody	"	50
Total	Rs.	855
Previously acknowledged	"	2,095
Total	Rs.	2,950

N. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
W. M. TENNET,
Honorary Secretaries.

H. H. The Thakore Sahib of Rajkot has telegraphed to offer to the Honorary Secretaries Rs. 200 towards the Indian Contingent entertainment Fund,

COOK'S INDIAN TOURS.

The following notice appears in *Cook's Excursionist and Tourist* :—"To afford those who desire the advantages of a conducted tour an opportunity of testing the arrangements we have completed with the Government of India and the various guaranteed Railway Companies for a complete system of tours in that country, we have prepared a programme for a tour embracing every place of interest at inclusive fares. The date of departure from London is fixed for November 23rd, and the tour will include Egypt with Cairo and the Pyramids (if practicable), Colombo, Kandy, and other places of interest in Ceylon, the Temples and Palaces of Southern India, and the route through India as described in the itinerary of the Tour Round the World, with a supplementary itinerary to meet the views of those who wish to see the marvellous scenery and the stupendous engineering works of the Bhore and Thull Ghats, the interesting cities of Allahabad, Jubbulpore, and the Gorge of the Marble Rocks and the Nerbudda. These tours present opportunities for acquiring much practical knowledge of the extent and importance of our great Indian Empire.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 15th October, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·752
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·7
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·860
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	5·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	85·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	74·0
General Direction of Wind*	SSE, ESE, SSE, SSW, WSW, W, SSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	160
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	1·12
" " " year	69·20

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

Advice to Mothers !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Lord Ripon will do well to accept an article in Thursday's *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* as a note of warning. That article first of all makes Lord Ripon the author of a scheme, and the Government a sort of Corporation which may be "distinguished from the author of the scheme." The writer declares that it has been lightly assumed by everyone that Lord Ripon's scheme "entailed loss on the Government and gain on the country. That it was a free gift, or a pure favour, or an act of simple charity." On all these points the country feels that its gratitude is due to Lord Ripon ; but the *Amrita* is of opinion that "the Government, even in its narrow and selfish character, has no less, if not greater, reason to thank his Lordship." Just as "Lord Cornwallis made a permanent settlement of a great source of revenue, Lord Ripon would make a permanent settlement of the liabilities of the Government to the people." The italics are those of our contemporary, and we notice that when he again uses this description of the local self-government scheme, he again uses italics. Clearly, he lays such stress upon the phrase as to consider that the one fairly interprets, explains, and accounts for the other. Placed in juxtaposition our contemporary would probably read his definition thus:—The scheme of local self-government proposed by Lord Ripon, and accepted by the people with such gratitude, is a scheme by which the Viceroy would "make a permanent settlement of the liabilities of Government towards the people, while he keeps in possession the great sources of the revenue." Our contemporary acutely enough interprets the Government scheme by this new canon cleverly and fairly. He appeals to the experience the people have had of Mr. Rivers Thompson on his first tour. At Manickgunge, at Pubna, at Krishnaghur, the people were told that, when the new scheme came into operation, they would be able to get all the public works they now so earnestly demand. The *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* adds :—

The Government will absolve itself, in short, from all liabilities it owes to the people by making over to the people certain fixed amounts of money and a few unimportant sources of revenue. The duties of Government to the people are mainly the administration of justice, education, public works, sanitation and medical help. Now, administration, of justice is more than self-supporting, and the Government keeps it in its hands. It would make over all its other liabilities to the Boards. But it would retain all its principal sources of revenue.

As things at present stand, Government is called on to economise its imperial and provincial expenditure for meeting popular wants, at least to some extent. But after the scheme of local self-government comes into operation, it would be under no such necessity. It will have the ever-expanding revenues from post office, abkari, stamp duties, salt duties, and the great land revenue all in its hands, safely and securely to pay the army, the civil servants, the home charges, pensions, allowances, and all that sort of thing, and will have little difficulty to pay for foreign wars and invasions too.

Continuing the line of thought to which we have directed attention, the general conclusion come to is, that the Government have a great deal more to be thankful for than the people ; but this is the first time we have seen the local self-government scheme treated as a scheme for extending taxation. There is in this a danger. The people will come to find that they are made to do for themselves and to pay for, themselves works which tradition has assigned to Government. They will recognise that there have been changes, but that these changes only result in increased burdens. They never did, and probably never will, draw the fine distinction which the Government means them to draw—that they tax themselves and pay for their own benefit. They will not go further than the fact that the new change was ordered by the Government, and that the old system, with all its faults, was the cheaper. We should like to see the point brought out by the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* carefully discussed in the columns of the native press. It may be that, in other things besides legislation, the Government is losing touch of the Oriental nature of the Indian peoples.—*Indian Daily News.*

BENGAL.

Education of Native Ladies.—The Maharajah of Mysore has contributed Rs. 500, and the Maharajah of Vizianagram has also subscribed Rs. 500 to the Institution for the Higher Education of Native Ladies in Calcutta.

Hot Weather.—For some days past the heat in Dacca has been intense enough to astonish the oldest resident, who never remembers such a succession of hot days in Dacca. It is supposed that such unprecedented weather must result in high mortality.—*Bengal Times.*

Scholarships.—Amongst the several native princes who have granted donations for the purpose of founding scholarships in some of the Calcutta Colleges, we hear that the Maharajah Scindia has placed certain funds at the disposal of the local Government for a scholarship at the Calcutta Madrassah, as has been done by the Begum of Bhopal, to which we alluded the other day. But as those two funds are small and limited, it has been proposed to amalgamate them, and to found one scholarship from the proceeds of those two funds, to be designated the "Scindia and Bhopal Scholarship." —*Indian Daily News.*

Unfair Comment.—We must entirely and strongly condemn the practice adopted by native papers of imputing improper motives to officials, and endeavouring at the same time to put on a specious mask of innocence. We may have something to say about the great post office case later on ; but meanwhile, we would ask our native contemporaries to join us in condemning the unwholesome and improper conduct of the *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* in first of all speaking of the Northern Division Magistrate in a contemptuous way, and next telling him that he ought not to try the case. Mr. Gupta has won the confidence and respect of all who have recourse to his Court, and it is a little hard that he should be lectured on the ground that he lacks the very quality, the possession of which has made him so successful.—*Indian Daily News.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

The Viceregal Visit to Lucknow.—We believe that during the Viceregal visit to Lucknow, Her Excellency the Marchioness of Ripon will occupy the building known as Major Currie's house, in the immediate vicinity of the Martiniere Park—where the Viceroy's Camp will be formed.—*Express.*

THE IMPORTATION OF ARMS INTO BRITISH BURMA.

Colonel E. B. Sladen, Commissioner of Arakan, writes to the *Pioneer* as follows :—I think it right to correct certain errors, which appear in your issue of the 4th September, in connection with what you call the History of our Arms dispute with the Burmese Government. You say that every one who has paid any attention to our relations with Burma, must be familiar with the clause in the Treaty of 1867, relating to the importation of Arms through British Territory into Upper Burma. But that the general public, as well as the British Government, was "*absolutely unfamiliar*" with the existence of a letter from Colonel Fytche, as negotiator of the Treaty, to the Burmese Government, in which he said, in reference to the restriction about the importation of Arms just quoted, that the permission would always be given unless the British Government was at war with Burma, or words to that effect." Will it surprise you to learn that the British Government in India and in England was fully informed of all the facts relating to this letter of Colonel Fytche's, and that a copy of the letter was forwarded to the Government of India and Colonel Fytche's comments immediately after the Treaty negotiation ? The Treaty—with Colonel Fytche's separate letter to the Burmese Government, and his letter of comments in the Treaty—were all published at Home by Hansard, by order of the House of Commons, and were thus brought within the reach of the general public. Every opportunity was afforded to all persons interested in the subject of knowing the exact state of our relations with Upper Burma, and of the negotiation which resulted in the Fytche Treaty of 1867. A further knowledge of facts, as disclosed by Hansard, would, no doubt, cause you to moderate the unfavourable opinion you have formed of Colonel Fytche's action in this matter.

I am divulging no State secret, when I say, that the Government of India, in its several negotiations with the Burmese Government, has never laid much stress on the Arms question. In fact, we were agreed to yield the point *in toto* in 1855—1862, and again in 1866. In Colonel Yule's narrative of the mission to Ava in 1855, (pages 97 and 117,) we are told that Colonel Phayre, the Special Envoy, promised the Burmese Government, that, as soon as a Treaty was concluded, they would be allowed to import gunpowder and warlike stores generally. I quote the following extracts :—

Page 97.—Colonel Phayre, in conversation with the King, speaks as follows :—"As long as there is no Treaty, the Englisher Ruler will not permit gunpowder and warlike stores to pass. When there is a Treaty, he will allow them to pass."

Page 117.—Colonel Phayre, in conversation with the Mongyee, (Chief Minister,) says :—"If you make the Treaty, we shall no longer be troubled by alarming reports in both countries. You will be allowed to import warlike stores."

Hansard publishes the Draft of a Treaty negotiated by Colonel Phayre with the Burmese Government in 1866. The Treaty was not concluded, because the Burmese would not consent to Article 13, which abolished monopolies. In reporting the failure of the negotiation, Colonel Phayre says, in his letter to Government, dated 10th December, 1866 :—

"The better to elucidate the final position of the negotiation, I have the honor to enclose the *Draft Treaty which we had agreed to*, and I have added thereto the two articles on which I insisted, but which the Burmese Minister stated he had no orders to consent to."

Article vii of the Draft Treaty (agreed to) provided for the free import of arms from British Territory without any prohibition. Colonel Phayre, writing to Government on this point, says :—

"I was authorized in 1862 to grant the point (Arms) if found to be necessary, &c. I did not find it necessary then and therefore left it unnoticed.

"Considering the state of affairs, I am of opinion that the danger, Political or Military, of allowing arms to be purchased by the Burmese, is reduced to a minimum; and that if the concessions I required had been granted, privilege of purchasing arms and powder, though as concerns the Burmese Government great, would, as regards British interests and risks, be small indeed, &c., &c. On these grounds, therefore, I *agreed to include in the Treaty an article allowing the purchase of Arms in British Territory by the Burmese Government.*

Article VII. of Colonel Phayre's draft Treaty is as follows :—

The Burmese Government shall not be prohibited from obtaining guns, swivels, muskets, lead, powder flints, and warlike ammunition, but shall be allowed to purchase whatever they may require.

Colonel Fytche, in1857, was not ignorant of former negotiations. He knew that the Government of India had agreed, only the year before, to yield the point *in toto*. In fact, the Government of India was willing to yield it still with the one slight restriction to the effect, that the Chief Commissioner's permission was to be obtained to each importation of arms by the Burmese Government. When the Burmese demurred to this, Colonel Fytche told the Ministers, that, as Chief Commissioner, he would always grant this permission as long as the two Governments remained on friendly relations with each other. The Ministers said "give us that in writing," and Fytche, in a weak moment, consented. But no one and no Government *at the time* attached any importance to his action in the matter. The thing was done openly and duly reported to Government, and published by order at the House of Commons. The Government of India, with all the facts before it, declared that the Treaty, "*on the whole was highly satisfactory.*" The Secretary of State for India in a letter to the Governor-General-in-Council, says in reference to the treaty "I concur with your Government, in opinion, that the proceedings now reported are highly creditable to Colonel Fytche—and to his coadjutor Captain Sladen."

The *mistake* (if it was one) was only found out, when the Burmese Government, with the sole object of courting refusal, asked for 100 rifled cannon. We refused to let them pass without assigning any valid cause. This was what the Burmese Government wanted : for it gave them an excuse for reverting to their monopolies. Instead of repudiating Colonel Fytche's letter, our proper policy, I conceive in dealing with a Government like that of Burma was to abide strictly by our engagements and afford them no possible pretext by which to excuse a departure from their engagements with us. In refusing the preposterous demand for 100 rifled cannon, we might with reason have declared that such a demand was an indirect menace to our power, and that the country making it could no longer be considered on friendly terms with us. Refusal on these grounds was justified, even under the terms of Colonel Fytche's letter, and would have been accepted by the native government, because every one acquainted with the condition of Burma, and the States contiguous to it, is aware that rifled cannon were not necessary for the purposes of national defence, or for any other purpose, save that of threatening our possessions in British Burma.

SINGING WITH "FIXED BAYONETS."

The "dedication service" of the Eagle Tavern began with singing and prayer, and graduated, through a speech by General Booth and a song by his daughters, to a collection. The method of collecting is peculiar. The General orders the distribution of pieces of yellow paper which he calls "canaries." These are converted into promissory notes by the more prosperous members of the audience. When they have been collected and read out the plates are sent round for a second collection, so that nobody loses the opportunity of giving, or, if he is very generous or grateful, of giving twice. In certain songs, composed for the occasion, rejoicing over the acquisition of the Eagle was ingeniously combined with a solicitation for money to pay for it. Here is an example sung by one of the sons of General Booth.

The devil's mad, and we are glad.
Oh yes, oh yes !
Because he's lost this trap he had.
Oh yes, oh yes !
And now 'tis useless to deny.
Oh yes, oh yes ;
That you ought to help this place to buy.
Oh yes, oh yes !

The General was so pleased with this last verse that he ordered it to be sung with "fixed bayonets," which order was interpreted into a command to hold up the right arm and put in some extra vociferation. The proceedings were relieved from tediousness by "the London Major," a person in a red guernsey and spectacles, who sung something of his own composition. In his unregenerate days he was a trapezist and an artist in burnt cork, and it must be said for him that he combined the agility of the acrobat with the "clog work" of the negro minstrel in a manner that gave great satisfaction to the audience, though, on this occasion only, it seemed rather to scandalise General Booth. An example of "the London Major's" skill in literary composition is worth quoting. Thus he sang :

And now we've got the Eagle,
For which the money must be given ;
Where once the devil trained for Hell,
The Army will train for Heaven.

Where once was heard the ribald song,
Shall be heard the Salvation gun ;
Where once the devil's drink was sold,
Salvation's streams shall run.

As to this question of drink, which is puzzling, considering that the licence has to be kept up by those who preach total abstinence, General Booth explained that the Eagle is to be kept as a "Salvation Army Hotel," where will be sold "all manner of wholesome liquors and all manner of useful food ;" and thus begins the new chapter in its history.—*Evening News.*

CHINESE LABOUR FOR ENGLAND.

A meeting convened by the Democratic Federation was held on Sept. 20 at Palace Chambers, Bridge-street, Westminster, for the purpose of considering the question of the expected introduction of Chinese labour into England. Mr. H. M. Hyndman, who took the chair, read a paper in which he stated that a number of Chinese merchants had met in the City of London, and resolved to import Chinese labour. This would be done, because it would pay, if something was not done at once to prevent it. Before many months several cargoes would be consigned unless the Government communicated with the Chinese Ambassador to stop the cargoes till something of a permanent kind could be done by way of prevention. It was true that Europeans of all nationalities competed with us, and for a time lowered wages, but they eventually became assimilated with us, and joined our labour organisations This would never happen with the Chinese, who always remained a distinct race wherever they went It might be asked why we shoul object to Chines competition. The wage-earning class in this country were just enabled at the present time to keep themselves in their position as a class and hand that position down to those who followed them. If the Chinese, who were able and willing to work, and live on wages on which we shoul starve, were admitted the result would be most disastrous. Thirty million Chinamen could be brought here, for there were over four hundred millions of them. They could swamp us industrially and crowd us out of almost every occupation. It must be remembered that the first instalment of them had already been arranged for. They had many good qualities, could soon learn anything, and were extraordinarily industrious. They would willingly work sixteen hours a day. If they spent from fourpence to sixpence a day on their food it would be high living for them. Before very long they would take the place even of our clerks, for they were excellent cheap, and trustworthy accountants ; they never got drunk, and were always "on time." Masters in shops and businesses who only paid Chinamen one-third the amount they paid others would be glad to have such servants as he had described. But, not only would the working-classes suffer by the competition ; it would be felt much further. Those working men who were driven into pauperism would have to be supported ; and beyond this, as Chinamen were very saving on small wages, they would soon open shops themselves and undersell those who had at first employed them. This was seen wherever these men had been allowed to obtain a footing. No doubt they would come in the first instance as domestic servants ; but that was only the thin end of the wedge. A beginning was made with the servants because they had no combination. Capitalists would use the Chinese to grind down and crush their own countrymen. Americans and our own colonists had given this cheap labour a trial, but their experience was such that they had determined to keep it out for the future. In dealing with it ourselves we must not be deceived by any notion of free trade. That question was not involved, but working men must take care not to give capitalists an enormous advantage at the start.—Mr. Johnson moved a resolution of some length, affirming that the abstract right to travel and live in any country reached one of its limits when vast numbers of people like the Chinese were imported under contracts which made them veritable slaves; when they lived together under the most unsanitary and demoralising conditions, forming secret tribunals, and carrying out their own vicious ordinances in defiance of the laws of the country in which they lived. The resolution added that their competition in its general effect enriched a few capitalists, and rendered the means of subsistance of the masses more precarious, and that the meeting called on the Government to prevent the proposed importation of Chinese labour.—Dr. Drysdale seconded the resolution, and said it would be most disgraceful if they permitted the already low standard of living in England to be still further lowered.—Mr. Jas. Edgcumbe, Mr. Pfoundes, and others followed, speaking strongly of the disastrous results which would follow from moral, sanitary, and commercial points of view, if Chinamen in any great number were introduced into this country.—The resolution was adopted with four dissentients.

LADIES' CLUBS

The list of ladies' clubs is by no means exhausted with the Victoria, the Albemarle, and the Lotus. Until about a year ago there was an interesting club for ladies and gentlemen, known as the Dilettante, of which one of the chief objects was to organise good amateur representation and concerts in the fine hall reserved for that purpose. The Dilettante, however, had too many managers, and either not enough capital, or what comes to the same thing, too many persons to draw interest and salaries from it. Besides clubs to which ladies are admitted as members, there are other clubs which are ladies' clubs, in the sense of being open to ladies as guests—the Salisbury, for instance, in St. James's-square ; the Orleans, in King-street, St. James's ; the original Orleans, at Twickenham ; the Richmond and the Wilderness, at Richmond.

Whether clubs to which ladies are admissible on simple presentation of a member will, in the long run, answer, remains to be seen. The committees of these clubs are bound to take care that t
ladies introduced are irreproachable in conduct a
character. Two or three members had alr
been expelled from the Salisbury for bri
in ladies whom they scarcely would hav
to present in their own family c
great test to be observed in such cases
Richmond Club there is a rule to the
no member shall invite ladies to dine w
less one of the number be a membe
family. We hope, however, and, in
son for believing, that this law is n
ed. There is something very
such a regulation, implying, as
of confidence in the discretion
has been proved by experien
choice to these mixed club
rather than the most seve
ance. But a lady may
behaved without bein
grandmother.

A difficulty insepa
at which the manag
ladies arises fro
towards blackbal
exempt from th
balling is ofte
cious a mann
been found
of electing
mittee.
Liberals
that th
duced
years
thou
co
d

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

man had the slightest chance of getting in; and there was still a strong likelihood that a man, say of forty-five, would be looked upon as an old man by the youthful members, as a perfect juvenile by the veterans: thus to receive the black balls of both.—*Evening News.*

A BRITISH SAILOR AMONG SAVAGES.

INFORMATION was received at Irvine some days ago by Mr. Hall, late master of the Glasgow barque Roseneath, which foundered in the straits of Magellan in May last, that the first officer of the ship, in charge of the second boat, who was supposed to have perished, had been picked up by a Pacific steamer, and was on his voyage home. This officer, whose name is Samson, has since arrived in London. It should be stated that the Captain and Mrs. Hall, with seven of the crew, were picked up by a passing vessel, after being seven days at sea in an open boat; and, as nothing was heard of the other boat or its five occupants for months, they were naturally given up for lost, a presumption which, in the main, now turns out to have been too well founded. One of the party, however, the first officer, Mr. Samson, had the good fortune to escape from a terrible position, and has at length found his way back to his native land, after undergoing most painful and perilous experiences. His statement is as follows:

"My name is Charles Samson, and I am 34 years of age. I belong to Portsmouth, and have been seafaring since 1864. I joined the Roseneath on April 10, 1880, in London, as chief mate, and went to Buenos Ayres. From that port we proceeded to Mexillones, and left on April 11, 1882, with a cargo of grain for Liverpool. We experienced fine weather up to May 6, when heavy gales set in. On May 12 the barque was making so much water that we had to abandon her—she was, in fact, sinking. We took to the boats, of which there were two. The Captain, Mr. John Macmillan Hall, went into the longboat with his wife and his child—a little girl about two years and-a-half old—the boatswain (John Poole), the steward, and four able seamen. I have heard since that the captain and those with him were picked up seven days later, only one of his party having died from the exposure. I took to the pinnace. I had with me the carpenter, two able seamen, and one ordinary seamen. We made for the land, which we reached the following day, but thought it advisable to launch the boat again, and pull southward, intending to make for Cape Horn. All this time we were suffering dreadfully from cold and exposure. We went on for three days, until, on May 17, we fell in with three canoes manned by Indians. They gave us chase, and soon caught uo to us, and came swarming into the pinnace. I gave them some biscuits and tobacco, and I judged from their manner that they were friendly. After remaining an hour on the boat they turned towards their canoes, and waved their hands, as if to wish us good-bye. They were apparently just about to step into their canoes when some of the women pushed into their hands axes, which had been previously concealed, and in a moment, before I could realise what was happening, they turned upon my four companions and killed them. I was not struck. They apparently designed not to touch me, and afterwards I thought this might be because I had made them presents. The bottom of our boat was full of blood and water. The Indians knelt on the dead bodies to strip of their clothing, which was not easy, the flesh being much swollen. This done, they threw the corpses into the sea, and rowed the boat to shore with me in it, their women taking charge of the canoes. Having hauled the boat on the beach, they made me disembark. Afterwards they stripped me of most of my clothes motioning me to stand still, and whilst I did so they turned the boats upside down and lit a fire. The Indians were perfectly naked, except that the men had a covering round their loins, and the women sealskins over their backs. They were all copper-coloured, and ranged from 4ft. 6in. to 5in. in height, being very stout in proportion to their stature. They slept near the shore that night, compelling me by signs to remain with them. This was on one of the Terra del Fuego islands which abounds with rats about the size of English cats. Early in the morning the Indians took to their canoes again and rowed about apparently in search of adventures and to gather limpets from the rocks, these being as far as I could see, their chief food, except when they managed to catch a seal. I lived principally on mussels; I had seal flesh only once or twice. At night we went on shore agan and my captors made a wigwam, in which we all slept together—men women, children, and dogs. This kind of life continued from day to day. They were always on the move during daylight, and every night settled down in a fresh place. Before going to sleep the Indians always smoked. Generally they made pipes out of the bulb of a peculiar kind of seaweed found in the Straits of Magellan, with the quills of penguins for the mouthpiece. They first put the tobacco in a big mussel shell and bake it into a fine powder, in which condition they smoke it. After taking four or five draughts their eyeballs project and turn upwards into their heads, their lower jaw falls as if they were paralysed and they vomit horribly. [illegible] women, and children all seemed to indulge in [illegible] practice. There were only about half as many [illegible]. These people first took me northward [illegible] southward through some [illegible] they gave me a jacket in [illegible] from me. When I [illegible] about 25 days, a party [illegible] Next [illegible] opposite [illegible] provisions [illegible] ascertained that [illegible] there, and then [illegible] Two days later a party of the tribe [illegible] Indian sailor in a canoe, and I learnt from him by signs, for I could not understand his language, that he belonged to a shipwrecked party all of whom, except himself, had been treacherously murdered, so it would seem as if these savages always spare one of their victims. I can't account for this, unless it is because they wish to get some reward from the ocean steamers, which I know do sometimes give them tobacco and provisions for taking care of shipwrecked mariners. Soon after the arrival of this poor Indian sailor we were all taken up through rocks and shoals towards the northward to a point, as near as I can guess, about 25 miles from Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan. Almost as soon as we arrived there I sighted a steamer, and asked the Indians to take me on board of her, but they refused. A day or two after I saw another homeward bound, and begged them to row me out: but they refused, and got behind an island, to avoid our being seen. We had been in the Straits of Magellan about four days when another gang of Indians of a different tribe altogether came and built their wig wams alongside of us, and there was a great deal of smoking and chattering among them all night. Next morning I was down on the beach when this fresh gang came down to launch their canoes. Up to this time I had been in daily dread of being murdered like my comrades, and, having lived for weeks on mussels and an occasional taste of seal flesh, I had become so weak that I could hardly stand. This second gang of Indians, however, had been making signs of friendship to me, and as I found that my original captors were not disposed to let me get on any passing steamer, I thought I would try my luck with the new party. Therefore, when they were about to go off in their canoes, I motioned them to take my boat, which they did, and I got into it with them. They put off in such a hurry that they left one of their gang behind, but he jumped into the water, and swam out 200 yards, and rejoined them in the boat. He had no sooner done this than the other tribe caught sight of us, and they set up such a yelling as was terrible to listen to—men, women, children, and dogs all joining in. They at once launched their canoes, and put out after us; but they were too late, for I hoisted the mast and went out into the middle of the stream, and made for the strait. There were 19 in the boat besides myself. The Indian sailor was with us, but we had been obliged to leave the Portuguese behind us, as he was too exhausted to move near to the boat. Having left our pursuers behind, we made through the narrows, and were knocking about for 10 days in search of a steamship. During that time I suffered terribly from the cold. At dusk every night we went on shore, and at daylight launched the boat again and went out to look about and to gather shellfish from the rocks. At last we sighted the Pacific liner Aconcagua, which stopped and took me on board, and conveyed me to Valparasio, from whence I was sent home to England in the steamship Galatian by the British Consul. The gang of Indians to whom I owe my release belong to the Patagonian side. I believe the steamers of the North Pacific are in the habit of stopping to conciliate the tribes by gifts of food and tobacco, with the view of inducing them to save the lives of any poor fellows who may be wrecked. I expect it was on this account that they brought me to the Aconcagua to be taken off; and it shows what a little good treatment will do, for, from all that I know, I believe the occasional treachery of these natives towards the white men has been brought about by the ill-treatment they have had to put up with from the whites."

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S

WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER,

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TETIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE, PROVING THIS TO BE

[illegible]HE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DICOVERED

[illegible]or cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, [illegible]not be too highly recommended.

[illegible] Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores [illegible]inds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

[illegible]It Cures Old Sores
[illegible] Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
[illegible] Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
[illegible]ures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
[illegible]res Scurvy Sores
[illegible] Cancerous Ulcers
[illegible] Blood and Skin Diseases
[illegible] Glandular Swellings
[illegible]he Blood from all impure matter
[illegible]atever cause arising.

[illegible]pleasant to the taste, and warranted [illegible]rious to the most delicate constitu- [illegible]oprietors solicit sufferers to give

[illegible]ONIALS FROM ALL PARTS

[illegible]shaw (near Manchester), [illegible]y 10, 1882.

[illegible] add my testimony to [illegible] Mixture, which has [illegible]t and ankle. I had [illegible]owing my occupa- [illegible] have been in five [illegible]ifferent doctors. [illegible]xture, and after [illegible] to work, and [illegible] I was com- [illegible] of this, for [illegible]ectfully, [illegible]LLIAMS."

[illegible]ing six [illegible] perma- [illegible]. By [illegible]ORS

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD BROCADES.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms, 41, Meadows-treet, on account of Choonilal Vulubdas:—

The remaining 35 cases of gold embroidered brocades.

A deposit of 25 per cent. at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SAMPLES OF FANCY GOODS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 12 P.M., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. are instructed by A. KIRKBRIDGE, Esq., (representative traveller of Messrs. Silber and Fleming, of London,) to sell by public auction on the first floor of Theodore Knaust's Lamp Warehouse, a large and choice collection of samples of Fancy Goods consisting of various sorts of leather goods, glass and crockeryware electro-platedware, hardware, very superior real amber and meerschaum pipes and cigarholders.

The goods are now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th October, 1882.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE of Choice and Valuable Oleographs, &c., &c., in splendid and elegant gilt frames, by the best artists, without reserve.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room, at 1 p. m., an invoice of oleographs, &c., &c., comprising the following subjects:—In the Garden, The Flower-girl, In the Harem, Fruit-girl, Home in America, Winter in America, In the Meadow, Venus, In Disgrace, Quite as a Lamb, Dutch Coast, Cattle on the Stream, Pope Leo, Chamois Hunt, Tambourine-girl, First of April, Winning the Gloves, Interrupted Duet, Strictly Confidential, Tub Right, Female Heads, Pompii Scenes, Stag Shooting, Scene in Italy, Going to Market, Sir Walter Raleigh, Mary Queen of Scots, Young Politician, Real Jam, Sunset, Start for a Drive, Watermill, Monkey's Toilet, Haided, Just by the Road, Washing Dolly, Polly's Breakfast, Madonna and Child, The Virgin, Morning on the Ice, On the Thames, Summer and Winter, Happy Hours, Waterfall, St. Michael's Mount, On the Seashore, Going to the Horsefair, Sheep Shearing, On the Highland, Rosalind and Beatrice, Sterling Castle, Queen Victoria and Prince of Wales, and various other oleographs and lithographs representing war scenes; paper pictures, mirrors, and assorted small pictures, &c., &c., &c.

The catalogues are ready, and the paintings are now on view.

SALE ON COMMISSION.

2 Superior electro-plated single harness.
2 „ „ „ double „
1 „ close furniture single „

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th October, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

Several consignments of costly hanging table, wall' Bracket and Vase lamps, of numerious latest patterns and designs. Porcelain Toilet sets, Flower Pots, Dessert, Tea, Coffee sets, Cabeintware, Ironstove, Chinaware, Platedware, Flower Vases, Perfumary, Soaps, Toys, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th and THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., each day, Messrs. BENNET and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the old Gazette office, Meadow-street, by order of Mr. Muncherjee Pallonjee writer, just landed per steamer" "Patna" an invoice of kerosine lamps by celebrated manufacture of Messrs. W. Wilson and Co., of Birmingham, the same consists of double light, single and three light, harps, drawing-room billiard, bracket, and vase lamps of various kinds, to which the attention of the native nobility, parties, furnishing upcountry merchants, agents, shopkeeper, who may wish to decorate their houses, garden, shops, &c., during the approaching dewallee holidays.

A shipment of Messrs. J. Pillevite and Son of Paris. Handsome porcelainware consisting of Breakfast, Tea, Coffee, Dessert, and Toilet sets divison of Comports.

A shipment of Messrs. Berbeck and Co. ironstove chinaware consisting of table, soup, dessert and Cheese plates, curry dishes, cups, saucers, chamber utensils, &c., earthenware.

Consisting of various kind of cups, saucers, and plates of various kinds.

An invoice of flint and engraved glassware of various kinds.

A large collection from Messrs. Vogul and Son of bohemian glasses, va-es, flower pots, liquor sets, table ornaments, candlesticks, hookhas, biscuit boxes, goblets, &c.

An invoice of platedware consisting of teasets, cruet, pickle, liquor, toy frames, muffineers, butter pots, waiters, &c.

An invoice of Messrs. J. Deffries and Sons glorystar vase lamps with furniture complete.

An invoice of Gustave Bohmen's Perfumeary consists of Eau de Cologne, lavender, scent, soap, &c.

An invoice of Del Crov and Co.'s perfumery. An invoice of Defferies et fils perfumery, childrens toys of all sorts.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated very rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, 7 octaves, patent repeater action, especially made for India, handsome Tucker's 1, 2, and 3-light hanging argand lamps, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, (rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, one first-rate Martini-Henry match rifle with Westley Richards' patent (nearly new), two first-rate double-barrelled guns, one by C. J. Reilly, and another by J. Maitland, one first-rate double-barrelled rifle by Charles Lancaster, one handsome strong English-built circular glass-fronted brougham for single or pair of horses, one handsome, strong English-built buggy, one handsome fast-trotting high-caste grey Arab horse, 14-3, one handsome high-caste dark bay Arab horse, 15 hands, sets of single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of JOHN F. HUTCHINSON, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 2 days before the sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

[illegible] Sets plated mounted single harness.
1 Handsome serviceable Australian horse and harness.
1 Handsome English-built mail phaeton by Lewis, of Salisbury.
1 Handsome English-built landau by Peter and Son.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, October 17, 1882.

NOTICES.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,

ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,

DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF

THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE

Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of

BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION

AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,

With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalculæ which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health, For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used in, stead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine, Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations, Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY LOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDER'S, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. [illegible]ecially valuable Pills for residents abro[illegible]nd traveller,

---

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London. Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay. April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK

OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
„ SCOTLAND, | „ PARIS.

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES, Agent.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta. Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE GAME BIRDS OF INDIA.

In 3 Vols., Royal 8vo., 144 beautiful colored plates, 980 pp. letter press.)

INTENDING PURCHASERS should remit Rs. 64-8 (giving their names and full addresses VERY clearly written) to the AGENT of the ORIENTAL BANK, Calcutta, "for credit to the GAME BIRD FUND." The work will then be promptly forwarded to them, post paid.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,

65, CORNHILL, LONDON,

whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained rom KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

Fifteen Rupees. | Twenty Rupees. | Thirty-four Rupees. THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.

It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rate of subscription increases: Death may occur before the provision is effected: or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application to Secretary, Standard Life Office, Bombay.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder in kegs		of 25 lbs.	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
¼ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,

Apollo Street May 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

No. 9. Pir Market near Jumma Musiid.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE

(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)

BOTTLED BY

MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

PROVISION BY MEANS OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE preference shown by the Assuring Public last year in selecting the Standard Life Office for Assurances amounting to upwards of £1,400,000, a sum which considerably exceeds the new business of any of the Scottish Life Offices, may probably be attributed in a great measure:—

1. To the magnitude of the Company's Funds and the select nature of the investments.
2. To the steady and unfluctuating character of its annual results.
3. To the comprehensive and liberal conditions of STANDARD POLICIES and the Company's promptitude in the payment of claims.
4. To the old established and influential connections of the Company.
5. To the strict control exercised over its expenditure and general management.

Forms of proposal and prospectuses may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office, Bombay, 18th August, 1882.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY

(Registered Trade Mark.)

GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet ...	23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve ...	28

JUST ARRIVED,
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

READY-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

GENT'S.	Rs.	a.
KID DRESS BOOTS, ELASTIC SIDES, PATENT GOLOSHED AND BEVELLED SOLES ...	16	8
KID "BALMORALS," CALF GOLOSH, TOE CAPS, KID UPPERS, VERY STRONG ...	16	0
PATENT COURT SHOES, BEST QUALITY, SPLENDIDLY FINISHED ...	12	8
PATENT OXFORD SHOES, BEVELLED SOLES, VERY LIGHT ...	13	8
PATENT OXFORD SHOES, BEVELLED SOLES, SECOND QUALITY ...	11	8
CALF OXFORD SHOES, COLOURED CLOTH TOPS, LEATHER FACINGS ...	12	8
CALF OXFORD SHOES, DOUBLE TOES, VERY STRONG AND SERVICEABLE ...	10	0
CANVASS OXFORD SHOES, RUBBER SOLES, FOR TENNIS, &c. ...	10	8
DITTO DITTO ...	8	8
CANVASS OXFORD SHOES, LEATHER SOLES, BUFF CAPS AND FACINGS ...	8	8
CANVASS OXFORD SHOES, LEATHER SOLES, BUFF CAPS AND FACINGS ...	7	8
DITTO DITTO ...	5	8

LADIE'S.	Rs.	a.
OXFORD SHOES, MOROCCO LEATHER, HIGH FRENCH HEELS ...	6	8
OXFORD SHOES, GLACI KID, MILITARY HEELS, VERY STYLISH ...	8	8
PATENT LEATHER COURT SHOES, HIGH HEELS...	8	8
MOROCCO LEATHER COURT SHOES, WITH BOWS ...	5	8
MOROCCO LEATHER WALKING SHOES, STRONG AND NEAT ...	7	8
MOROCCO OPEN SHOES, PATENT FACINGS, COOL AND LIGHT ...	8	0
PRUNELLO COURT SHOES, WITH TASTE, FULLY EMBROIDERED TOES ...	7	8
SATIN COURT SHOES, HIGH FRENCH HEELS, &c., VERY PRETTY...	9	8
GLACI KID HIGH BUTTON BOOTS, MILITARY HEELS, &c...	14	8
GLOVE KID HIGH BUTTON BOOTS, BEAUTIFULLY COOL & COMFORTABLE ...	14	8
CALF KID HIGH BUTTON BOOTS FOR WALKING, VERY STRONG...	14	0

Blue canvass Plimsoll Shoes with rubber soles; Grecian Slippers in coloured morocco leather; Margate Slippers in buff and black leather, &c., &c., &c.

DUNNETT AND CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' AND GENT'S BOOTS AND SHOES, SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c., &c.

HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS.

AS UNDER WE QUOTE OUR SCALE OF CHARGES.

	Rs.	a.
Making plain Morning Robe ...	2	0
„ Morning Robe (gathered and pleated) ...	2	8
„ plain coloured and white Cotton Dresses...	3	0
„ coloured and white Cotton Dresses, with complicated frills and gauging ...	4	8
„ Stuff and Fancy Materials, Merinos, Alpacas, and Serges, &c., plain ...	4	8
„ „ „ with frills, gauging or trimming ...	6	0
„ Silk or Satin Dresses, slightly trimmed ...	7	0
„ „ „ elaborately trimmed ...	8	12

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP EXTRA RUPEE ON THE ABOVE RATES.

BEST WORKMANSHIP AND FIT GUARANTEED.

CATALOGUES NOW READY FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,

ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD-MARKET, BOMBAY.

THACKER & COMPANY, LD.

BOOKS.
PICTURES.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES.
'XMAS CARDS.

STATIONERY.
INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
ALBUMS.
LEATHER GOODS.

SUNDRY GOODS IN VARIETY.

THACKER AND COMPANY, LD.

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY TOWER, BOMBAY.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & CO.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MILITARY & ROYAL NAVAL CLUB,

ALBEMARLE-STREET, W.,

(A direct continuation of St. James's Street, London.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At the suggestion of several officers serving in India, the Committee have decided to admit 250 additional members, who, on election, will be at once entitled to admission to the club, thus securing them on landing in England all the advantages of a West-End Military Club—a privilege which a very few clubs can offer. Early application is necessary to ensure election.

Annual Subscription, Rs. 63, while in England; Subscription of members on service abroad, Rs. 11, payable in advance.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold only in packets, labelled:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,

HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,

LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afteroon use.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S

BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots
Patent Elastic Dress Boots
Parade Elastic Boots,
Patent or Calf
Balmoral Boots
Button Boots

Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s. — Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,

Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.

HYGEIA BOOTS.

(*Registered.*)

WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,

Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.

444, Oxford-street, London W.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Adertisers in India. Looking to the great and inceasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee ulgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*‡
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Oorolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Julumt
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Basseen Road
Veranr
Sopalla
Palghur
oisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
on
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Borehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Barairee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadw

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDO

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Ag

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURAN COMPANY, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, &c., and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.

LYON & Co.,

Agents, London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co., Ld. Rampart-row, Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms, COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.

STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.

Fire Premiums for 1862..................£300,690
„ 1881..................£883,324

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,277	3	1		1876	£3,492,950	1	4
1871	£2,196,972	15	8		1881	£4,673,299	5	1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,

Agents. Royal Insurance Company.

6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs.	10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„	9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„	5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„	3,750,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES, *Not granted by any other Company whatever:*—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS:
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY, Or any of the Agents in India.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	„ 25	Half-yearly	„ 31
Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	„ 29	Half-yearly	„ 36
Quarterly	„ 16	Quarterly	„ 20
Monthly	„ 6	Monthly	„ 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY .... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follo

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line .... „ 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be cha at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND SUMM

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free*
Postage to England, Rs. 5
Price per Copy ....

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, a tances should be made payable t of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Printed and Published by the Propr GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Row Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & C hill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI an lishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA Messrs. T SPINK Co.